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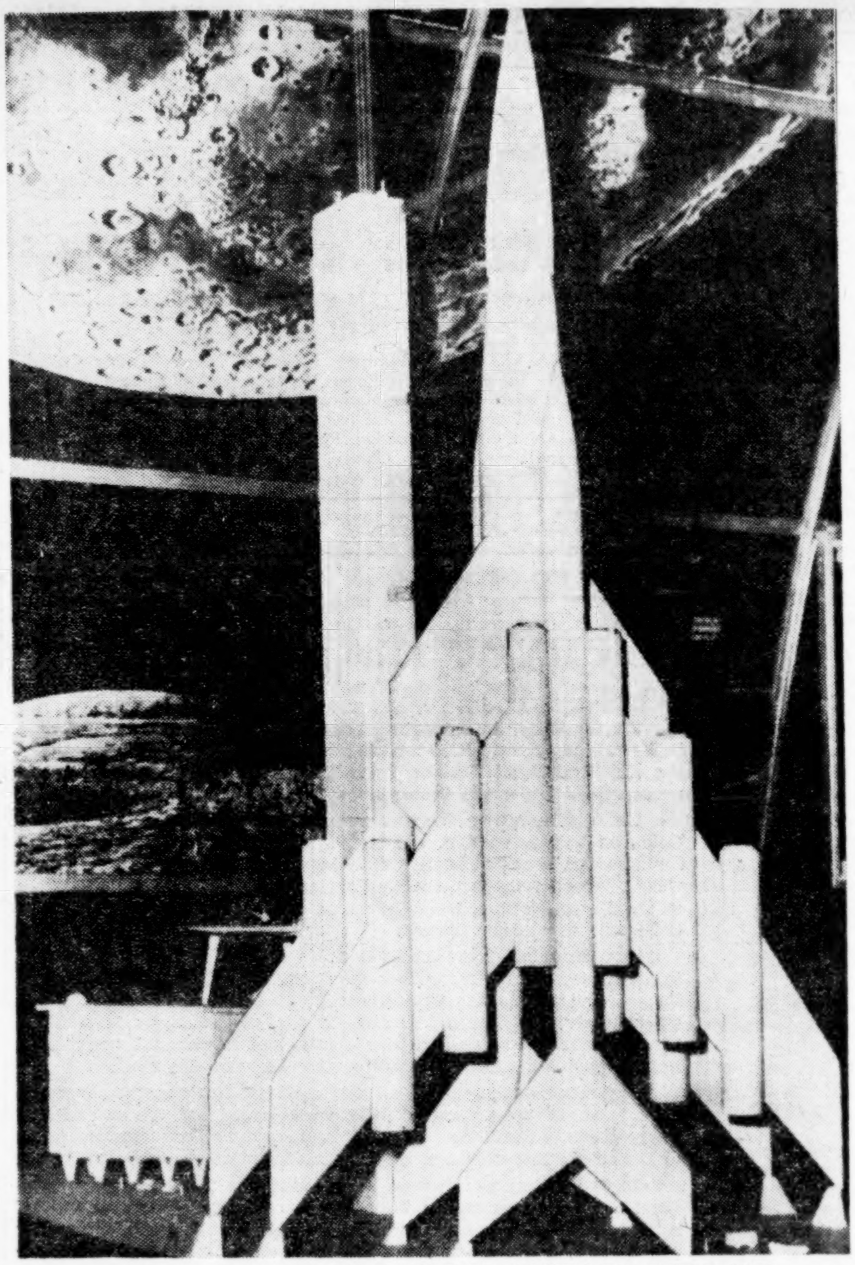


THIS IS A MODEL OF A SOVIET ROCKET TO THE MOON
And, says the Prague source which described the picture, you can get an idea of the scale when you learn that the little white blob in the lower right-hand corner is a bus. Green cheese, anyone?

LYNDON JOHNSON RIDES HIGH

Civil rights backers face an uphill fight as filibuster remains

By James Aronson

THE FIRST ACTIONS of the Eighty-Sixth Congress, which opened on Jan. 7, made one thing immediately clear: it will take much more than the election of November, 1958, to restore liberal legislation to America.

Traditionally and in fact, the most important event of the first week of a new Congress is the President's message on the State of the Union. President Eisenhower duly delivered his message on Jan. 9, but the event was far overshadowed by the maneuvering and the vote over a change in the Senate rules, specifically on an attempt to effect a real change in Rule 22, a rule requiring two-thirds of the entire Senate (66 votes) to end debate on a bill. This is the device by which opponents of civil rights legislation have filibustered to block such legislation for more than 80 years.

THE MAN FROM TEXAS: In the 86th Congress the move to change Rule 22 failed again, despite high hopes engendered by the November election. The failure demonstrated two things:

- Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas is firmly in the saddle in the Senate, and he will do his utmost to see to it that civil rights will be nothing more than a high-minded slogan in the present session.
- The new and reputedly liberal Senators will take plenty of prodding from the people who voted for them before they dare take on the hide-bound Senate leadership.

THE BACKGROUND: A rule requiring the vote of two-thirds of a legislative body to close debate is almost without precedent. Thirty-six states, eight of them in the Deep South, provide for ending debate in their legislatures by a simple majority. In the U.S. Senate, Rule 22 has enabled Southern Senators to talk to death three anti-lynching bills (1922, 1935, '38), four anti-poll tax bills (1942, '44, '46, '48), and two fair employment practices bills (1946, 1955).

The rule has been in effect since 1917. Two full-scale attempts in recent years were made to change it: in 1953, 21 Senators voted to consider new rules; in 1957, the number had risen to 38. In 1958, impressed by an apparent mood in the nation for an end to filibuster tactics, a group of Northern and Western Democrats and Republicans joined forces to seek a change in 1959. Their goal:

Imposition of closure (end of debate) after two days by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting; after 15 days by a majority of the membership (50).

THE STRATEGY: Their strategy was to circumvent the Senate provision that permits unlimited debate on rule changes by creating a situation where the rules did not apply. This required a reversal of the concept that the Senate is a "continuing body" on the ground that two-thirds of its members continue in office from one Congress to the next. Under this concept the Senate has decreed that

(Continued on Page 9)

THE SHOT HEARD AROUND THE UNIVERSE

Man begins new Age of Discovery

By Elmer Bendiner

ON THE NIGHT OF Jan. 2 man rendered obsolete the old axiom: "What goes up must come down." Scientists around the world hailed the final shattering of that "law" as the greatest achievement of the Soviet rocket which left a launching pad—probably somewhere east of the Caspian Sea—while most of the world was still celebrating the New Year weekend.

When the rocket headed toward the Moon it was called "Lunik." When, after a 34-hour voyage, it passed within 5,000 miles of the Moon and went on to orbit the Sun it was called "Solnik." Some then christened it "Planet 10" and others called it "Mechta," Russian for "Dream." Most scientists could see no reason why the one-and-a-half ton socialist planet would not turn in its long ellipse about the Sun forever, even as its sister planets of the solar system. Like them it would be held on its track by the neat balance of the Sun's gravity and its own centrifugal action. A few doubting Thomases scoffed at the word "forever" and thought it might come down in a million years or so.

UP FROM SPUTNIK I: As in 15th and 16th century Europe there were many who asked what the new Age of Discovery meant for the average man. In that earlier age, as in the one now dawning, some people thought the world they knew presented enough problems without chasing after new worlds. Then as now politicians translated the discoveries into current political rivalries.

The new age of discovery was bursting upon the Universe with incredible speed. A little more than a year ago the Rus-

(Continued on Page 10)

In this issue

DETROIT JOBLESS
Seek shorter week . . . . p. 3
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
A turn in policy? . . . . . . p. 4
CUBA VICTORY FIRM
But policies are vague . . p. 5
BELFRAGE IN INDIA
A summing up . . . . p. 6
WEST GERMAN REICH
The full circle . . . . p. 7
POWER PLANTS IN SPACE
A look ahead . . . . p. 8

THE HUNGARIANS CAME OUT, MEANY STAYED HOME

Barnstormer Mikoyan dazzles the American tycoon

FROM THE MOMENT of his arrival for a "holiday" in the U.S. on Jan. 4, Soviet Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan has been whirling around the country like the new Russian planet, displaying insatiable curiosity about every aspect of American life, meeting people from all walks of life, answering questions with remarkable frankness and sharp wit.

Halfway through his visit, he had, for example, inspected the kitchen of a Howard Johnson restaurant where he had breakfast, discussed the running of a motel with its proprietor, visited a soda fountain, shopped in a super-market with an eye for the details of its management, strolled through factories in Cleveland and Detroit and the Merchandise Mart in Chicago, window shopped in every city where he has stopped.

A WIDE ITINERARY: He had conferred with Secy. Dulles, Vice President Nixon and California's Gov. Brown; lunched with Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and a group of U.S. labor leaders including Walter Reuther and James Carey; dined with Harold Stassen at the Soviet Embassy and with many Congressmen at a dinner given in his honor by Motion Picture Assn. head Eric Johnston; addressed businessmen in Cleveland as guest of industrialist Cyrus Eaton, auto executives in Detroit and 300 leading lawyers in Chicago as guest of Adlai Stevenson; taken time out in Chicago to visit the family of bus driver Joseph Polowsky, one of the GIs who met the Soviet troops at the Elbe River on April 25, 1945.

Mikoyan has been seeing a good deal of the U.S. despite the uncooperative attitude of the State Dept. and the hostility of some high-placed citizens. Senior Senate and House Republicans declined to attend the Johnston dinner, which was saved by the attendance of an impressive contingent of Democrats.

(Continued on Page 4)

THE MAIL BAG
USM

Next!

SULLIVAN, IND.

The Cuban patriots started the New Year by driving the murderer Batista, in ignoble flight, out of their island. May this glorious victory for the Cuban people be the harbinger of the downfall of Franco, Chiang Kai-shek and every other dictator on the globe, including de Gaulle.

Norval K. Harris

Ten year moratorium

PUEBLO, COLO.

Since the Soviet Union will not accept reunification of Germany without first a neutralized, disarmed confederation of the two states; and the Western allies want an immediate general election to decide the issue, why could not the problem be solved by all former allied powers agreeing to a time limit for both confederation and general elections? Say, ten years.

This arrangement should be acceptable to all concerned. It would give the U.S.S.R. time to demonstrate to the German people, and the world, what their proposed seven-year plan could do. To the Western allies, spurning confederation, but probably not desirous of more time to demonstrate what their plans for Germany (and civilization) could do, it would give them at least the election day they desire, which under present conditions they would not have in ter times ten years.

To France, who has reluctantly contributed to W. Germany's rearming but who has always desired a disarmed Germany, it should be especially acceptable. And, to the German people who want a reunified Germany, a specified date for general elections toward that realization should be desirable.

Paul Stewart

French quiz

CHICAGO, ILL.

How was it possible in France, where two mass parties of the working class, Socialists and Communists, represented a majority, that a Bonapartist regime serving the interests of French and world imperialism and opening the road to fascism could take power without a serious struggle against it by the French masses?

The French events demonstrate once again that when the capitalist class is in a blind alley it overthrows bourgeois parliamentary forms. Hence, the struggle for democracy is bound up with the struggle against capitalism for a democratic socialist society. The fight for a workers' government with socialist goals was a solution not advanced by the CP leadership.

One hears the argument that such a course would mean civil war and that the French CP leadership was reluctant to take the responsibility of invoking civil war because the working class might lose the fight.

Is it not better to struggle and lose than to suffer defeat without firing a shot?

The Paris Commune failed, but it inspired generations of Marxists and workers in their struggles, including the Bolshevik October Revolution.

Isadore Warwak

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

PITTSBURGH (UPI)—The National Assn. of Concert Managers announced yesterday a plan to give promising young musicians recognition they deserve and prevent such incidents as Russia's "discovery" of pianist Van Cliburn.

—Newark News, 1/4

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: J. S., Bloomfield, N.J.

Voice of America, please copy

CLANTON, ALA.

The Birmingham **News**, Sun., Dec. 14, gives an account of a Negro woman giving birth to a baby on the cold dirty ground, in the yard outside the emergency room at Hillman Hospital, alone and unattended.

The reason: The woman did not have a medical card, showing a record of previous visits to a pre-natal clinic prior to childbirth. Under the rules of the hospital, in force since last April, attendants inside were forced to refuse her admittance, and could render her no help during the birth. Witnesses said the child was born like an animal, but I do not agree with them. It is very seldom that animals do not have better conditions under which to bring their young into the world. The **News** writer, Charles Granger, says this is not the first birth to occur outside the hospital doors in recent months.

We call ours a civilized nation. Christians like to call it a Christian nation.

Wes Gletty

Necessary evil

E. PEPPERELL, MASS.

Reading Isaac Deutscher's **Stalin** is an education. It becomes ever clearer that however much Marxism may be a science, the men who apply it are not always scientific. Prejudices, fears, and selfish ambitions have plagued its application. Yet, in spite of all, something has come through: a species of socialism has been established, so that one is tempted to say, the people have succeeded in spite of their leaders.

I forget who it was first said, "Leadership is a necessary evil"; but let us be sure that wherever this attitude is missing skepticism is always called for.

Al Amery

Write Defense Dept.

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Atsugi Air Base of the U.S. Navy in Japan has announced requisition of more land to accommodate more powerful and deadly planes. It is one of the ten major U.S. bases in Japan that are being expanded and serviced on a permanent basis.

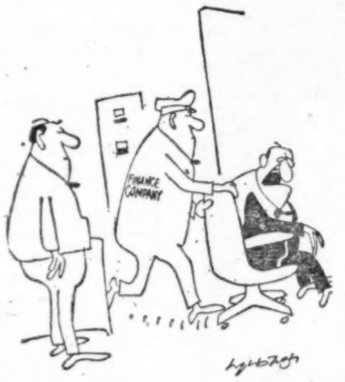
People who live in the vicinity of the base have been critical of its existence, because of the deafening jet noise, heavy street traffic, the sewage that comes out of the base, and moral problems. Extension of the base will cause many evictions.

Progressive members of the City Council are planning a counter-measure to prevent the proposed extension by creation of city-owned properties inside the land the base wants to take. Also a joint committee was formed by the Socialist Party, Communist Party, Labor Council, Council Against A&H Bombs and Council for Japanese-Chinese Friendship, and is planning to aid the struggle against the base.

I would like to urge your readers to send letters of protest to the Defense Dept. in Washington and also copies of those letters to the Joint Committee, so that they can use them as a proof of the support American people are lending them in their struggle against the war bases.

The address of the Joint Struggle Committee is: Gosha Kyotou Kaigi Jimusho, Kanagawa-ken Labor Council, 2-18 Sakae-cho, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa-ken, Japan.

Kunio Sasaki



Wall Street Journal

"Of all the ridiculous times to ask for a raise . . ."

Shirts and acidosis

NELSON, NEB.

Did you pipe the shirt Nikita is sporting in the Nov. 10 **Newsweek** picture? Page 28. Comfortable and becoming it is. Where's it from? Looks south central Asia. Along wth Guatemalan skirts and Madras aprons in the Guardian Buying Service, why not Azerbaijan shirts? Tabriz shirts, then. The Western male can do with simplified vestments. U.S. manufacturers should add braid-finished shirts to their line.

In the same issue of same slick, "perceptive sports columnist" Red Smith reports, page 88, "Moscow is a perfectly dreadful place . . . . The women are either big or dumpy and walk on their heels." After all the printer's ink to get women off of organ-dislocating spikes, here is a sports writer critical of healthy flatties. Smith sounds like he's got acidosis.

I. Riggs

New bookstore

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship has opened a bookstore to meet the needs of students of Russian as well as readers of Russian and people interested in the U.S.S.R. We need addresses of Russian language classes and instructors throughout the U.S. to send them our 1959 price list. The list will also be furnished to any Guardian reader requesting it free of charge.

LeRoy Wolins, Sec'y.
Suite 1102
32 W. Randolph St.

Korean orphans

SALEM, ORE.

The Korean war has been over for years. Would it not be reasonable to bring our soldiers home instead of bringing new crops of orphans?

Sam J. Harms

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

THE PRESIDENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT to Congress is like a movie preview of coming attractions: it presents tantalizing scenes but avoids giving away the plot. . . . The cancer at the core of the nation's economic sickness—huge and rising military expenditures, millions being poured into the cold war—is never directly discussed in Mr. Truman's report.

Without these enormous expenditures, the "basic maladjustments" of which the Council of Economic Advisers speak, would long since have resulted in a disastrous depression. A prospective increase in these expenditures is the heart of the Administration's program.

—Victor Perlo in the GUARDIAN, January 17, 1949.

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REPORT TO READERS

Denver battleground

THE ENLIGHTENED PUBLIC which has waged the fight against the Smith Act and supported defenses throughout the U.S. and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico for ten years, had a right to assume after the Supreme Court decision in 1957 in the California cases that prosecutions under the "conspiracy" provisions were at an end.

Those of us who made this assumption were wrong. In Denver, Colo., as this is written, the government is moving to prosecute for a second time the seven Colorado defendants whose convictions were reversed following the California decision (known to lawyers as the Yates decision, from the name of the first defendant in the California case, Oleta Yates).

The Supreme Court Yates decision held (1) that the charges in all the cases of reorganizing the Communist Party in 1945, after its short period as the Communist Political Assn., were ruled out by the statute of limitations; and (2) that the evidence in most of the 14 California cases had been insufficient to warrant conviction. Following this decision, the California cases were dropped.

Immediately thereafter, all other Smith Act conspiracy cases then in the appeals stage were reviewed by Circuit Courts of Appeals, with the result that in most instances the cases were dismissed by the courts themselves, or the government moved to drop the cases.

In two instances, however, this pattern has not been followed—Cleveland and Denver. In both these areas, the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the convictions on the organization charge under the statute of limitations and sent the cases back for retrial. However, the government did not move to dismiss the surviving charges; in Cleveland the matter of retrial has been held in abeyance, and in Denver the retrial was scheduled to start on Jan. 19.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of refusing to move to dismiss the Cleveland and Denver cases may be found in the fact that in both areas the government has staged Taft-Hartley conspiracy proceedings in each of which CP officers have been named in indictments as co-conspirators. In Cleveland the government won convictions against three unionists and four CP defendants and this case is on appeal. In Denver the Taft-Hartley prosecution has been postponed until the retrial of the Smith Act defendants has been completed.

Thus the government itself indicates that it intends to use the Cleveland and Denver situations to keep "witchhunt" prosecutions going on, either via the Taft-Hartley "conspiracy" device or by re-establishing a basis for resumption of Smith Act conspiracy prosecutions, despite the widely accepted meaning of the 1957 Yates decision of the Supreme Court.

DENVER IS NOW THE BATTLEGROUND, and it is for the Denver defendants that we now ask the support of all GUARDIAN readers everywhere in the country if we are finally to bury the Smith Act and save its victims from further hardship. Of the seven defendants, luckless pawns in the government's game of trying to rebuild the Smith Act, five are no longer Colorado residents and only two are still members of the CP. Maia and Joseph Scherrer have made their home in New York for the last year or so and have now returned to Denver with their two children, aged six months and three years. They have no means of support.

Patricia Blau has married since the original trial and has had to return to Denver from her home in Texas. Similarly, Lewis Johnson has had to return from Massachusetts, and Arthur Bary from California. The only remaining Denver residents are Harold Zepelin and Anna Correa (who was Mrs. Arthur Bary at the time of the trial ;they have been divorced).

WHAT EVERY GUARDIAN READER should do, and what we hope you all will do quickly, is to send a contribution, however small, to the Denver defense. Contributions may be sent to Anna Correa, 2416 W. 36th Av., Denver 11.

We urge further that you write to Atty. Gen. William Rogers, Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C., demanding that in the name of justice and in respect for the Supreme Court decision on Smith Act conspiracy prosecutions, all such pending cases be dismissed, and no more initiated.

This will not mean an end to the Smith Act—we shall be writing in future issues about the need for help in the so-called "membership" cases still pending throughout the country, particularly in the key case of Junius Scales of North Carolina, now before the Supreme Court. But Denver is the battleground today, and GUARDIAN readers have never yet quit a battlefield with the fight going on. We urgently ask your help for the Denver people NOW.

—THE GUARDIAN

DEMONSTRATE AT CITY HALL

Detroit jobless seek shorter work week, ban on overtime

Special to the Guardian

DETROIT

THE BIG THREE'S basic attitude toward Michigan's 332,000 unemployed is: "Get lost."

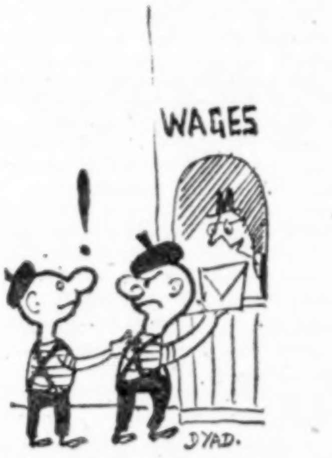
The daily papers are more humane. All they suggest is: "Keep moving." The Detroit **Free Press** reasons this way:

"Even with full recovery, with industry operating at peak levels, we are told there will be a surplus of labor and a continuing unemployment problem. Economists predict that substantial unemployment in Michigan and the Detroit area will have to be regarded as a normal condition for an indefinite period of time.

"This fringe unemployment has no real bearing on the basic soundness of the local economy. It results from many causes . . .

"One trouble, we suspect, is that labor has lost much of its mobility. The time was, and not so many years ago, that labor went where the jobs were . . ."

But the **Free Press** doesn't give many hints on where the jobs are. It gave front page prominence to a Michigan worker who migrated with his family for a job in Australia, and to a group planning to leave for homestead life in Alaska. Few workers feel **that** mobile.



Dyad in London Worker

"Blimey, wages on the installment plan."

SELF-HELP: Top union officers, like state and municipal officials, are saying little and doing nothing about the job crisis here.

As a result—and this is the only hopeful sign in the whole picture—jobless members of the United Auto Workers are beginning to organize themselves and make their voices heard.

The self-starters got under way at the Dodge main plant, where less than 8,000 work now (compared to more than 20,000 in the fall of 1957). Laid-off members of UAW Local 3 turned out by the hundreds one Saturday morning in November with placards protesting overtime work. Those who had been ordered to work a sixth day refused to go through the lines of unemployed.

This was an act of genuine solidarity, for paychecks at Dodge have been small all year. The employed seemed to agree that it was wrong for them to work overtime while others don't work at all. Those who went into the plant were so few that management sent them home and shut down that day.

INJUNCTION: The same thing happened the following Saturday. The idea spread to other Chrysler locals. Chrysler then took the unprecedented step of going into court for an injunction against such demonstrations. Against protests from the American Civil Liberties Union that it was a violation of free assembly and free speech, a judge complied and limited anti-overtime picketing to the main Chrysler office, far from the plants involved.

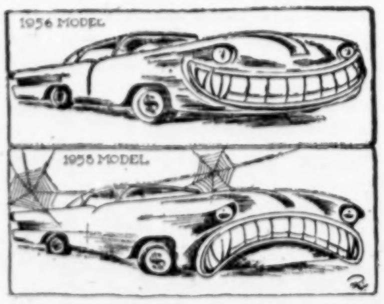
Before the injunction was sought, UAW president Walter Reuther announced for the record: "It is morally wrong and socially indefensible for automobile companies to schedule overtime work beyond that absolutely required with large numbers still unemployed." But union headquarters, Solidarity House, failed to supply lawyers at the hearing for the workers named in the injunction.

In mid-November a delegation from the UAW Greater Detroit Skilled Trades Council visited Solidarity House to discuss action in behalf of 8,000 jobless journeymen in this area. Unemployed members paraded behind them, carrying placards. The International prohibited the mailing of the November issue of the Council's paper because it had a front page picture of the demonstration. The Council printed the picture again in its December issue.

APPEAL TO SENATOR: At the end of November the Council's unemployed committee joined with other UAW local committees, adopted a program and set up the UAW Production and Skilled Workers Unemployed Committee to coordinate activities on a city-wide basis.

On Jan. 2 a delegation of this committee met with Democratic Senator Patrick McNamara in his Detroit office and asked him to introduce an amendment to the Federal Wage-and-Hour Law reducing the work week from 40 to 30 hours.

Sen. McNamara declined on the ground that the UAW had dropped its own demand for a shorter work week in last year's contract negotiations. But after discussion, he said he would introduce a 30-hour bill if they would get Walter Reuther to write him a letter endorsing it. Before they could arrange a meeting with Reuther, McNamara called in the press and repeated his offer.



Bidstrup in Land og Folk, Copenhagen

REUTHER STATEMENT: Solidarity House released a statement by Reuther that "unemployment represents the most tragic human loss a wage earner can suffer," together with a six-point UAW program for the 86th Congress. They were: federal aid to depressed areas, increased jobless compensation, federal aid for school construction and education, housing and industrial development, increased minimum wage and extension, increased and extended Social Security benefits.

WALTER REUTHER

Will he go along on hours?

The Unemployed Committee program is broader. On Jan. 12, while 1,000 workers demonstrated in and around City Hall, its spokesmen asked the City Council to adopt a resolution endorsing "the McNamara bill" and other points in its program. The Council promised to consider the request. The Committee also proposed that "the unemployed and retirees be organized into a fighting, active body all over the nation, by locals and areas."

The tool and die unit, Ford Local 600, has voted to write Emil Mazey, John L. Lewis, James Hoffa, Harry Bridges, David McDonald and James Carey, informing them of McNamara's offer to introduce the 30-hour bill if it gets labor support and urging them to mobilize their unions behind it.

Unemployed movements in the Thirties functioned outside or at best on the periphery of the labor movement. The committees active here today are making a quick and deep impact because they are part of the union movement itself.

* * *

So Anastas says to Henry . . .

MR. MIKOYAN, a natty little man who could have been mistaken for any one of the U.S. executives, led the parade to the luncheon. "You are fabulous," he said to Mr. Ford. "I arrive at your plant and the sun comes out. You even control the sun." "Thank you," Mr. Ford replied. "We understood that you did."

—North American Newspaper Alliance, 1/8.

* * *

Rep. Meyer speaks in N.Y. at Fellowship dinner Jan. 22

NEW YORKERS will have their first opportunity to meet and hear Vermont's new pacifist Congressman-at-Large, William H. Meyer, on Thurs. eve., Jan. 22, at a dinner of the World Fellowship of Faiths at the Community Church, 25th St. and Park Av. Rep. Meyer will be the principal speaker, with Dr. Willard Uphaus, World Fellowship director, as chairman. Dinner reservations at $6 a plate may be mailed to Esther Philip, 50 Convent Av., or telephoned to ACademy 2-9356.

* * *

HELD INCOMMUNICADO

World protests grow as Greek resistance hero faces death

MANOLIS GLEZOS, HERO of the Greek resistance movement who, during the Nazi occupation, ripped the swastika from the Acropolis, now faces death. Glezos, editor of the Athens daily, **AVGI**, member of the Executive Committee of the United Democratic Party (EDA) and former Parliamentary deputy, was arrested Dec. 10 and charged with espionage.

Since his arrest, Glezos has been held incommunicado by the Security Police. Protests from all Greece have been sent to the government asking that Glezos be freed immediately or tried by a Civil Court and that, meantime, he be allowed to contact his defense counsel.

Mayor Katsotas of Athens has promised to make a personal appeal to the authorities. The Mayors of the Athens suburbs of Kesariani, Aigaleo, Daphni, Byron and New Philadelphia, as well as the Mayor of Piraeus, have also stated publicly that the charge against Glezos is fantastic and should be dropped. The Intl. Assn. of Democratic Lawyers in a cable to Premier Karamanlis expressed the "deep concern which the arrest of Glezos has caused throughout the world, especially in legal circles."

WORLD PROTEST: **Pravda** published a protest by the Soviet Committee of Ex-Servicemen on December 26. The statement said: "The hero, Manolis Glezos, and other democratic citizens in Greece are threatened with death on framed-up charges of espionage. The Ex-Servicemen of the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the fate of these Greek democrats and we protest with all our strength against the enemies of democracy in Greece." Protests came also from Dmitri Shostakovitch and others.

The League for Democracy in Greece, with headquarters in London, has appealed to British trade union organizations to act to save Glezos. It said the danger of death was exposed by the fact that although in peace-time such cases are brought before civil courts on the basis of the Penal Code—which does not provide for the death penalty—Glezos and 12 others are to be brought before a military court and charged on the basis of Law 375 which provides for capital punishment.

Cables of protest have been sent to the Greek Government by the General Confederation of French Trade Unions, the Organization of Resistance Fighters of Luxembourg, the Union of Italian Lawyers, the Natl. Union of Austrian Women, the World Fedn. of Democratic Youth, and by youth organizations in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Albania.

* * *

But what if Daddy is a red?

A CHILD'S HOSTILITY toward his parents may even drive him to communism in later years, a psychoanalyst reported. Dr. Norbert Bromberg of Tarrytown, N.Y., cited case histories of patients who turned to totalitarian politics out of rebellion against parents. The political aberrations cleared up when the patients acknowledged their unrealistic feelings toward their parents, he told a meeting of the American Psychoanalytic Association.

Totalitarian political ideologies provide an almost tailor-made impersonal arena onto which a person can vent his hate for his parents, Dr. Bromberg said.

Thus, in one case, a man openly vented his feelings of anger against the capitalistic system, which he identified with his father, the real object of his hate. This relieved the anxiety he felt at the thought of directly expressing his hate for his father, Dr. Bromberg explained.

"Capitalism, like his father, he considered wholly cruel, avaricious, tyrannical, unjust, hypocritical and dishonest," he reported. "The Communist movement, and its leaders like himself, were full of brotherly love, beneficent, freedom-loving, just, forthright, wise and honest."

"That in point of fact they promoted tryannical dictatorship, world domination, cruelty, hypocrisy and dishonesty was completely denied in his thinking, as was the fact that capitalism, like his father, allowed him to live to a large extent in freedom, liberty and tolerance, as well as in a considerable degree of luxury," he said.

This patient's interest in communism waned when he acquired a more realistic picture of his parents through therapy, the physician reported. He gave up an unfounded hatred of his father and an idealized picture of his mother, along with his guilt over having money.

—N.Y. **Times**, Dec. 6.

BEHIND NASSER'S ATTACK ON SYRIAN CP

New turn in Egypt's foreign policy?

By Tabitha Petran
Guardian staff correspondent

PRESIDENT NASSER (l.) AND SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-KUWATLY
Some strains are beginning to show since their countries merged

CAIRO

PRESIDENT NASSER'S attack on the Syrian Communist Party, on the second anniversary of the failure of the Anglo-French-Israeli invasion, brought into the open a situation smoldering here since the Iraq Revolution last July. Behind the flare-up are these growing trends:

- Syrian dissatisfaction with the conditions of union with Egypt.
- The magnetic attraction of the democracy practiced by Premier Kassem's government in Iraq.
- The fear felt by Egyptian capitalists, the strongest in the Middle East, of the popular movements rapidly developing in the Arab world.

Nasser and the controlled press here now picture the Syrian Communists as advocating "separation" and opposing unity and Arab nationalism. The Syrian CP has refused to comply with the decree abolishing all political parties, but its position is not one of opposition to Arab unity. It insists that unity must, and can, be built only on a democratic base. In leaflets distributed in Syria recently, and in progressive papers published in Beirut (its paper **Al Noor** in Damascus is subject to government censorship), the CP re-stated this policy and demanded a parliamentary regime, a free press, free trade unions, and—perhaps most important—a market for Syrian industrial goods.

ECONOMIC THREAT: Union with Egypt by abolishing customs duties between the two regions threatens Syria's much weaker industrial interests. Syria's total industrial capital is not much more than 20 million Egyptian pounds. In contrast, a single Egyptian firm, the Iron & Steel Co., has a capital of £18 million.

Syrian merchants and businessmen fear that Egyptian capitalists, with plenty of surplus capital, will take over development of such Syrian industry as is permitted, while restrictions on the movement of capital in their largely merchant economy, which needs quick and easy transfer of capital, will ruin their own business.

A Chamber of Commerce delegation from Syria recently voiced some of these complaints to President Nasser in a long "heart to heart talk," but received cold comfort. He not only refused a request that Syrian economic organizations be consulted before legislation is promulgated, but later named a commission to speed up Syria's five-year plan.

He appointed Akram Hourani, vice president and leader of the Syrian Baath Party, and two of the most reactionary men in the government: Zakaria Mohieddin, Minister of Interior, who controls the political police, and Vice President Abdul Latif el Boghdady, a spokesman for big Egyptian industrialists, who is very pro-West.

PRESS JOINS IN: The Boghdady and Mohieddin appointments are significant: only last September, prior to the reorganization of the United Arab Republic government, Nasser reportedly tried, but failed, to drop these men from the government as unsympathetic to its aims.

Nasser's attack on the Syrian CP was followed by a press campaign here seeking to link communism with the traditional enemies of Arab nationalism—imperialism, Zionism, and Arab reaction (a difficult feat in a country where the people firmly believe the Soviet Union is the Arab's best friend). But the Syrian CP is pressing its demands and clearly believes they command strong support.

The campaign against the Syrian CP is related to the UAR's relations with Iraq, where the CP is probably the strongest force in the national front. When Premier Kassem recently disclosed a new conspiracy against his government, many Egyptians believed inspiration for the attempted coup came from Cairo. The Cairo press strengthened this belief: for a time it pictured a chaotic situation in Iraq, reported many "nationalists" arrested, and consistently referred to the arrested conspirators as "nationalists." The fact that Baghdad has not named the foreign power behind the coup also suggests an Arab inspiration.

'NEW TURN': All these maneuvers occur against the background of what the Western press has termed a "new turn" in Egyptian foreign policy. Straws in the wind indicating such a turn are:

- Resumption of the U.S. wheat disposal program in Egypt, plus the lease, at cut rates, of a U.S. Army dredge for Suez Canal operations.
- The cordial atmosphere during the visit here of Under-Secy. Rountree with its undertone of a U.S.-UAR common interest in crushing communism.
- And, most important, the NATO-approved West German offer to participate, along with other Western countries, in the construction of the High Dam.

Certainly there are strong and increasingly powerful groups in the UAR government which oppose any Soviet connection and want to give a new—and decidedly pro-Western—content to positive neutrality. But as the newspaper **Al Messaa**, referring to those advocating Western alignment, pointed out: "Will the West help us to build a heavy industry? Will it permit us to build such an industry and achieve independence?" The Egyptian people know the answer to this question from bitter experience.

A journalist commented: "The people supported Nasser not because of his internal policy but because of his foreign policy. If he changes this policy now, he will lose everything."

In a tribute to the Unknown Soldier in the defense of Port Said, **Al Messaa** expressed a common view when it pointed out that two years ago the people—people with many different political views from Left to Right—stood together against the common foe and hence achieved victory, and suggested that any attempt to split this national front invited disaster.

Mikoyan's tour

(Continued from Page 1)

AFL-CIO President George Meany and several other top labor leaders refused to attend the Carey luncheon.

ROADBLOCKS: The State Dept. let Mikoyan shift for himself, taking only cursory precautions for his personal safety. As this was written only Gov. Brown had extended any official welcome to him. Harrison Salisbury of the N.Y. **Times**, who spent many years as a correspondent in Moscow and who has been traveling with the Mikoyan party, said:

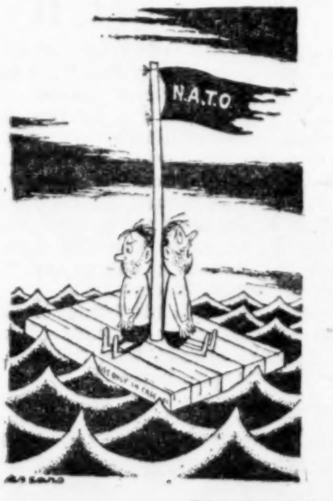
"The seeming discourtesy of the State Dept., the constant harassment by Hungarian pickets and the erratic arrangements of the local police, who in Chicago spent more time fighting newsmen than holding back demonstrators, have produced a barrage of negative publicity for the U.S. in Europe. [Foreign correspondents'] dispatches have been couched in acid terms as far as official America is concerned."

Nevertheless, Salisbury noted that "there were signs in each city [Mikoyan] visited of a deepening impact resulting from his blunt words, crackling wit and unfailing good humor."

SOLOMON'S DECISION: In all his talks, Mikoyan has been stressing how greater U.S.-Soviet understanding can be developed. He praised Nixon for urging the West in a speech in London to "speak less of communism and more of the promise of freedom [and] the victory of plenty over want, of health over disease, of freedom over tyranny." He said Nixon would be welcome in Moscow. He told the Congressmen at the dinner given by Johnston:

"We think there should be more [U.S.-Soviet] contacts at all levels . . . These contacts have brought about warmer winds in our cold war relations . . . Let us compete in having more milk and more meat and more clothing for people. And we hope you won't complain if we do catch up with you."

To the businessmen in Cleveland and Detroit, Mikoyan stressed the need for expanding U.S.-Soviet trade, warned that failure to relax international tensions might result in an explosion annihilating everything both America and Russia have been building. He noted that for years the Soviet Union had tried to emulate American efficiency and American ways of organizing industry. Regarding U.S.-Soviet misunderstanding, he said:



Liberation, Paris
"I think our distress signal drives rescue ships away."

"We say you are wrong. You say we are wrong. Solomon would probably decide to split the blame down the middle."

"A REAL SALESMAN": Mikoyan pointed out that Moscow has without success been urging since last June a U.S.-Soviet trade agreement, so that the Soviet Union could purchase greater quantities of American machinery to increase the production of Russian consumer goods, and sell Soviet raw materials to the U.S. A trade agreement is necessary because American exporters need a "validated license" to sell goods wanted by the Soviet Union, even if these goods are not on the unexportable list.

American businessmen were greatly impressed. One Cleveland industrialist said admiringly: "There is a real salesman." Another who described himself as "just about the most anti-communist businessman you can find," said: "I have been following his arguments, trying to tear them to pieces. But I have decided he is telling the truth."

In an unusually frank and wide-ranging question-and-answer period at the Chicago Law Club, Mikoyan admitted past abuses in police methods in the Soviet Union, insisted that political persecution has been substantially eliminated, said that Molotov has lost favor because he was a conservative and Premier Khrushchev was a reformer.

NO DICTATION: Regarding the UN, Mikoyan urged negotiation for agreement rather than using the world organization as a propaganda forum. He said that rolling up majority votes against Moscow solved no problems. He added:

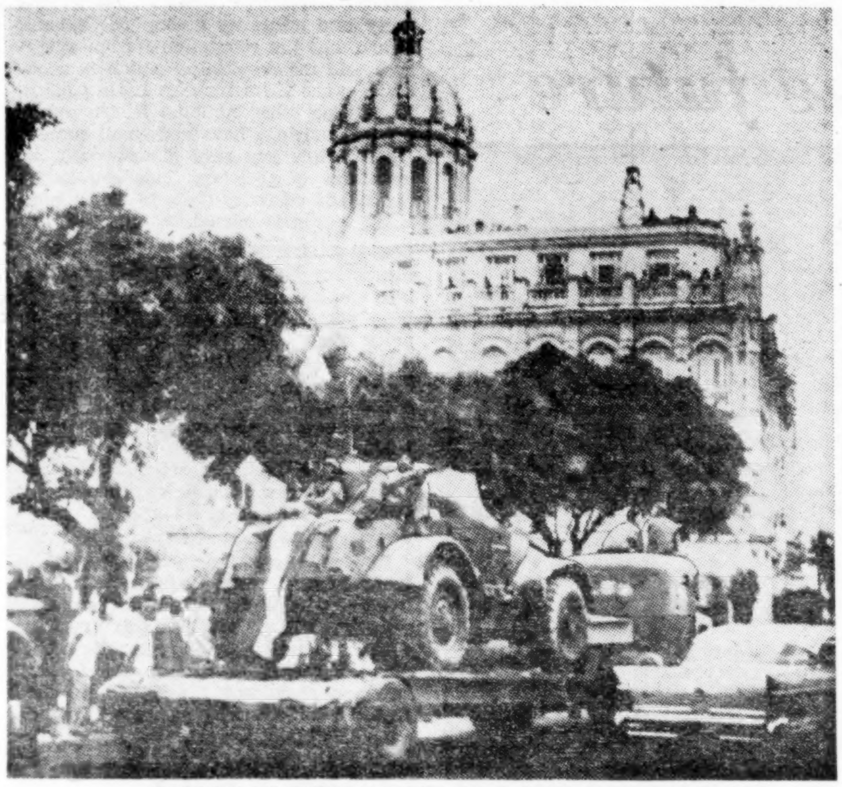
"I would like to impress you with the fact that if you want good relations with us, we won't accept dictation . . . Let us speak as equal to equal."

The lawyers gave Mikoyan a rising ovation at the end of the meeting. Stevenson expressed his regret at the discourtesy shown the Soviet visitor in contrast to the "hospitable, friendly and always courteous" reception given to American visitors in the Soviet Union.

REACTION ABROAD: Whether he had brought any concrete proposals beside expanded trade and increased contact among American and Soviet citizens remained to be seen. He was reported to have given Dulles a long memorandum.

On Jan. 10 Moscow proposed a 28-nation peace conference, including China, to be held in Warsaw or Prague within two months. It also offered a revised draft treaty for Germany, and said it was ready to discuss the German problem on the basis of its own draft and of any other suggestions made by the West. Mikoyan undoubtedly would discuss Moscow's new proposal informally with President Eisenhower and Dulles.

Reaction abroad, where people have been scanning the news of Mikoyan's progress more eagerly than Americans, was mixed. Bonn's Chancellor Adenauer hastily sent his press chief Felix von Eckard on a scouting trip to Washington. Other Western Europeans, however, in their eagerness for an end to East-West conflicts, perhaps were premature in predicting a summit conference this spring.



VICTORIOUS REBELS MOVE INTO CITY OF HAVANA
An armored car is towed toward the Presidential Palace

U.S. RECOGNITION IS PROMPT

Castro regime firmly in power but future policies still vague

IN THE CEREMONIAL Hall of Mirrors in Havana's rococo Presidential Palace on the afternoon of Jan. 8 Fidel Castro paused to comb his beard. Then with a sub-machine gun in one hand and three bottles of soda pop in the other, he went in to greet the man he had made President, Manuel Urrutia.

While the capital echoed with church bells, sirens, cannon and jubilant pistol shooting, Fidel walked out on the palace balcony from which the deposed dictator Fulgencio Batista used to address his carefully mobilized rallies. Fidel said:

"Compatriots, I wanted to come to the Palace to greet our President and pay him our respects, to repeat once again that he can count on our support. I never liked this building. I have been inside it only as a student. It produces no particular emotion in me. It's just another building. Now I am going to another place which neither I nor anybody else likes. Its very name has meant grief to many Cubans."

WHITE DOVES: He referred to Camp Columbia, the grim military headquarters of Batista, from where the dictator rose to power. The public had never before been admitted past the camp's heavily guarded gates but now 40,000 people followed Fidel inside and heard him speak again. There Fidel called on the feuding factions within the revolutionary movement to lay down their arms because "there is no longer an enemy." He added: "An attempt to break the peace is the greatest crime that can be committed now."

As he spoke some one released three white doves, one of which, as if on cue, perched on Fidel's shoulder. Doves notwithstanding, Fidel offered no olive branch to rival groups or to Batista supporters. He warned that those of Batista's soldiers convicted of crimes would face the firing squad. His tough-talking peace bid promptly brought a pledge of loyalty from the most troublesome student faction, the Revolutionary Directorate, though resentment continued to smolder.

Internal division was only one danger facing the new government. More ominous was the apparent lack of program or direction in the high command and the absence of Havana's workers from any position of influence. President Urrutia was reportedly working day and night over the draft of a Constitution to guide the provisional government until elections, to be held some time within the next two years. He was expected to turn up a legally correct document balancing civil liberties against public safety.

ECONOMIC MESS: Other ministries were struggling with the economic mess into which Cuba had been plunged by the war's devastation and the plundering graft of the Batista regime. Some estimates put Batista's loot as high as $600,000,000. Conservative estimates ran to at least $200,000,000. The losses might make necessary a sharp devaluation of the Cuban peso which for years has been on a par with the dollar.

These were emergency matters to be handled technically. Still uncertain was the over-riding philosophy of the new government. Trends could be spotted only in random remarks by leaders and in vignettes of the triumphant revolution in action.

Asked to send greetings to the United States, President Urrutia said: "A very cordial greeting to the great American people." When a reporter asked, "What about the American government?" Urrutia smiled and repeated: "A very cordial greeting to the great American people."

QUICK RECOGNITION: Urrutia stressed his dislike for dictatorships, indicated he might withhold recognition of the Soviet Union, as Batista had done, for that reason. But he said the government would work out an official attitude toward Communism and declined to say in advance whether or not it would be favorable. His approach did not deter the Soviet Union from granting prompt recognition to the new government.

Similarly, despite repeated expressions of resentment toward the U.S. and particularly toward Ambassador Earl E. T. Smith, the U.S. swiftly recognized the revolutionary government. Fidel singled out the U.S. Military Mission for particular attack. He said: "Nothing they taught had any value. The deficiencies of the North American military instruction helped assure the triumph of the revolution."

Ernesto Guevara, the Argentina-born physician and lieutenant of Fidel, frequently credited with representing the left wing of the movement, said: "I've never been affiliated with the Communists. That's not to say I'm an anti-Communist." In an exclusive interview with Scripps-Howard reporter Andrew Tully, he said: "I think Cubans will remember that, while the American government was giving weapons to Batista, many members of the Communist Party were losing their lives fighting Batista. I think the Communists have earned the right to be one more party in the country."

'PLEASANT SURPRISE': No one in the government mentioned nationalization but a "Central Revolutionary Committee for Electrical Plants" seemed to be in command of the Compania Cubana de Electricidad, subsidiary of the U.S.-owned American and Foreign Power Co.

The Committee swiftly enacted a 20% pay rise for all employes, re-hired those dismissed under the old regime and drew up a list of Batista supporters, including some high-placed executives, who would have to go. Company officials thought the Committee might not last very long but feared eventual nationalization or at least strict controls of public utilities, a U.S. monopoly.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman was nonetheless cheerful. He said: "Long term, the outlook for American investment in Cuba is terrific." A U.S. sugar executive told the **Wall St. Journal:** "This revolution so far has been the most pleasant surprise in years."

At the padlocked, half-wrecked gambling casinos of Havana there was only gloom. The government saw the gaudy game rooms as the symbols of the dictatorship and had banned them at least temporarily. U.S. racketeer Meyer Lansky was waiting for a turn in the revolution. Actor George Raft, front man for a prominent casino, was discovered waiting on table while a bearded young commandant ate supper.

FIRING SQUADS: In Santiago and elsewhere courts martial and firing squads were busy as torturers and informers were flushed from hiding. The firing squads were probably saving the tyranny's supporters from a more grisly death.

Sadie Mongado, a U.S. tourist from Birmingham, came home telling of her tour through Batista's torture chambers in Sancti Spiritus. She saw boxes of fingernails ripped from the fingers of prisoners, bloodstained walls and a well "so full of bodies it was running over." She said: "One of the saddest things we saw were the looks on the people's faces when the political prisoners were let out of jail. Some were blind, some had a foot or arm cut off and you could see torture marks on their bodies. The rebel soldiers had to keep the people from killing Batista soldiers."

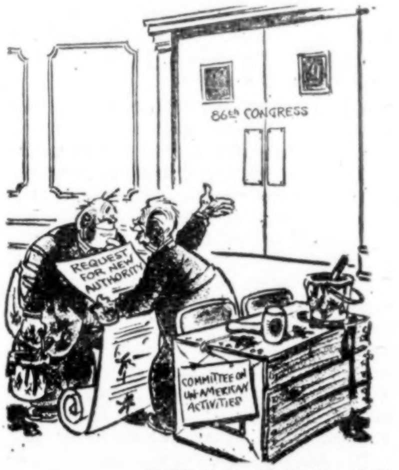
In the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City the newly installed staff was celebrating victory. Secretary of Information Jorge Villafranca summed up the revolution's aims for the GUARDIAN's correspondent John Hill: "Political liberty, economic independence, social justice."

GETS WIDE SUPPORT

Roosevelt presents a bill to abolish Un-American group

REP. JAMES ROOSEVELT (D-Calif.) on Jan. 9 introduced a bill to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a standing committee of Congress.

Abolition was supported by a group of religious and civic leaders who published an ad in the Washington **Post** on the opening day of Congress charging that the Committee had "become an agency of repression." Signers included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Paul Tillet of Rutgers U., Dr. Stringfellow Barr, president emeritus of St. John's U., A. J. Muste of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Methodist Bishop Edgar L. Love, and Aubrey Williams, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.


86th CONGRESS
REQUEST FOR NEW AUTHORITY
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Herblock in Washington Post

"Don't you see? If we ask for all this, they might settle for just letting us continue to operate."

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the Committee, denounced the Roosevelt resolution and called for expansion of the committee's functions to include immigration matters now handled by the Judiciary Committee.

Roosevelt, in a speech on Jan. 12, called for speedy Congressional action. He made it plain, however, that he did not intend for the House to stop its investigations of "subversion." In fact, he claimed, his resolution would strengthen this function by taking it out of the hands of a committee shrouded by a "cloud of legal uncertainty" as a result of the Supreme Court decision in the Watkins case. In that decision the High Court wiped out a contempt of Congress conviction on the ground that the Committee's legislative mandate was vague.

In response to a campaign by the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, several hundred telegrams and special delivery letters were sent to Southern California Congressmen urging them to vote for abolition.

LATEST VICTIMS: Meanwhile Frank Wilkinson, exec. secy. of the Citizens Committee, and Carl Braden, field secy. of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, faced trials beginning Jan. 19 in the Federal District Court in Atlanta on contempt-of-Congress charges. Both men were cited by the House last August after they had refused to answer questions put to them in a hearing conducted by the Un-American Activities Committee on July 30.

Wilkinson, represented by Rowland Watts, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union, asked for a continuance because eight similar cases before the Federal courts had been stayed pending a final decision in the Barenblatt case. The request was refused. Braden is represented by John M. Coe of Pensacola, Fla., president of the Natl. Lawyers Guild.

BELFRAGE SUMS UP HIS TOUR

India's long road to the future

By Cedric Belfrage

NEW DELHI

SIDEWALK MERCHANTS IN CALCUTTA DISPLAY THEIR WARES
The city's congestion still produces annual cholera epidemics

IMAGES OF INDIA after 11 years of freedom, gathered during a month's journey, leave one with a confusion of love and infuriation, admiration and despair. The conditions in which these multitudes live are hard to believe even when seen.

Almost everywhere human beings moan for alms. It is an affront to walk forth fat and clean, but to give an anna is to be surrounded by a horde: you learn to ignore the beggars as middle-class Indians do.

No kind of structure or hole is too grotesque to be the "home" of some family and any livestock it may possess, and "good" average housing is a tin-roofed square of cement to sit, lie and die on. Yet the scene is in many ways a lively one; and when the superb temple carvings speak to you of a happy, creative civilization once flourishing here and spreading across Asia, you feel that some ember of it still glows.

MASS MISERY: "The Indians are used to it," the British used to murmur in their lilywhite clubs. The visitor quickly gets used to much, such as a worker being paid less than enough for his family's rice. That is if he has a job: no one can count the millions of urban unemployed.

In a Kashmir government-run silk mill workers average down to 9c a day the year around, and pay dues out of that to a "trade union." Squatted on the floor of a firetrap, craftsmen with inflamed eyes fashion carpets and silk and gold embroideries at up to 63c a day when free-world ladies are in a mood to buy.

In Calcutta the congestions of mud-huts known as **bustees,** without light or sanitation and almost without water supply, become a sea of filth in the monsoon season, and time's passage is marked by the annual cholera epidemic. West Bengal's housing crisis is intensified by 4,000,000 refugees from what is now East Pakistan. In the "surplus grain" state of Orissa "the majority of the tribal people live on fruits, herbs, tamarind seeds and kernels of mango stones for about ten months in the year" (official 1952 report) and "at present the economic position of the people is in no way better" (official 1956 report). Floods and famine last summer turned thousands of Uttar Pradesh peasant families into wanderers seeking scraps to eat.

PRODIGIOUS PROBLEMS: The difference from the colonial period, when the same conditions existed on a far greater scale, is that free India does not conceal them and is in the third year of its second Plan to end them. Starting from such advanced decay, the problems are prodigious and none can be solved without simultaneously attacking the others.

To a village I visited near Bombay electricity had just been brought, but no one could afford it and oil lamps flickered in every dwelling. The Bombay waterworks was a few miles away but most families ate only rice because they could afford neither to buy vegetables nor the water to grow them; nor could they afford fertilizer to increase their rice crop. Prices rise steadily: in Bombay I was told they had nearly doubled in the past year, in Calcutta that rice was up 700-1,500% since pre-war.

At present 80% of India's population live in villages and 70% depend on agriculture. Millions will become owners of the land they work after ten years of paying the same rent to the government as formerly to the landlord, but a legion of landless peasants remains. (In 1956, 5% of the peasants owned 34% of the cultivable land).

Above all the peasantry need wells and roads, and will donate labor to build them wherever the government contributes materials. Countless communities still drink from streams where bodies and clothes are washed, and a new cooperatively-built well is shown off with touching pride.

NEED FOR SCHOOLS: With illiterates in the great majority except in Kerala, India's problems "begin" with schools and there is a tremendous drive for teachers and the millions of textbooks needed in 14 languages.

Prime Minister Bakshi of backward Kashmir, where literacy has risen from 6 to 23%, expects all children to be attending primary school in ten years. Secy. Prem Kirpal of the federal Education Ministry said the all-India target by 1961 is 63% attending school up to age 11. The original target of schooling for all children from 6 to 14 by 1959 had to be dropped for lack of funds, and "even attaining the new target will be a big battle," partly owing to parental resistance. A major difficulty is that children once educated refuse to be peasants but can find no suitable jobs.

Thus India's vicious circle turns to the need for industrialization, yet the present expansion program will bring steel production only to a small fraction of Britain's. The technician shortage brings it back again to education, but funds are lacking for more than a handful of modern training colleges.

PROBLEMS OF CASTE: Over all this hangs the clammy hand of the caste tradition, which with the added legacy of British snobberies, is a deadly mixture. Nehru stresses that all the problems are worsened by the infinite hierarchical divisions into which India was set in its long era of decay and plunder. Much has been done to provide special education and job advantages for the "untouchables," but most of them remain abused and exploited by caste Hindus. Peasants, too, have their "rich," "middle" and "poor" hierarchies; any kind of cooperative farming is still almost unknown, and where it exists the cooperators are usually "untouchables."

Gandhi remains a symbol of the Indian people's response to self-sacrificing leaders, and hatred of British rule evoked unity and militancy among the masses. Nehru has the reputation for unselfishness and incorruptibility which is needed to evoke them for free India's Plans, as has no other national leader today; but his strivings have had small success.

Meanwhile you read almost daily allegations of bribery, black-marketing and shady currency deals in which some State bigwig is named.

LONG ROAD: The growth of lower-level democracy is visible in the elected village councils, where you can drop in and hear community problems discussed, or petty cases tried, by peasants squatting amid first-aid and anti-alcohol posters. Many peasants I met knew nothing about India's permanent food deficit and other national problems, and almost nothing about the Plans; they could not name their MP, respected Nehru but didn't know just what he was trying to do for them. All had heard at least rumors of developments in China.

In Kerala, workers and peasants gathering around me in a Christian, pro-Congress community spoke excitedly about "our Plan" and could discuss Mao, Stalin, Hungary and even Pasternak. "Freedom" was mentioned and I asked whether they would sacrifice political freedom for economic advance. They all agreed: "We reject the alternative—we want both together."

This seems to be the articulate voice of India. Hidebound as it is by traditions which have become vicious, its store of wisdom and humanity has never run out: the country somehow works and moves ahead, but the waste of potentially fine people continues on a vast scale.

The simple truth is that most of the 390-odd millions have not even begun to be consumers of anything but rice and a few yards of cloth a year, and are still hungry and naked.

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This is China--without blinkers

Following is an excerpt from an article in Maclean's *magazine of Canada (Nov. 22) by Edward B. Jolliffe, lawyer and writer and head of the Cooperative Commonwealth Fedn. in Ontario, 1942-53. The article was based on a four-week stay in China.*

OUR REFUSAL TO FACE the reality of the new China has strong emotional roots. There is resentment that our missionaries as well as our imperialists were driven out of China. The U.S. in particular has bitter memories of Korea, where—for the first time since 1812—American forces failed to attain their objectives. There is an unspoken reluctance to concede that a non-white people can become pre-eminent in a world supposedly led by white men. We have been acting like escapists, slow to turn our attention from the known to the unknown—from the Soviet Union to its Eastern neighbor.

Emotion must now yield to reason. Government policy and public opinion ought to rest on fact rather than fiction, knowledge and understanding rather than ignorance and self-deception. It is possible that one day East and West will clash in an apocalyptic war. The only practical alternative is to find some way of living together on the same planet, in mutual tolerance if not mutual admiration. In either case a new look at Communist China is long overdue.

Take off the blinkers and we shall see a nation of 600,000,000, growing daily in numbers, power and confidence, certain of its own success and boldly led by men whose judgment was tested in the fires of war. They look forward eagerly to enjoying the fruits of their own science, industry and hard work, but they would fiercely resist, Communists or non-Communist alike, any attempt to trespass on their land again.

They know that the Soviet Union, France and even the United States of America were born in revolution, and after nine years they demand for China a respected place in the family of nations. The reality of power makes it inevitable, and this the Chinese know. When I was among them, whether in a Szechwan farmhouse or a Peking palace, I could find no trace of fear or doubt as to their future. The West should undertake at once the most agonizing of all reappraisals.

THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER HITLER

How Bonn took control of W. Europe's economy

By Kumar Goshal

IN THE FIRST MONTH of the New Year the history of Western Europe seems to have turned full circle: 13 years after Hitler Germany's "unconditional surrender," Adenauer Germany has resumed its dominant economic position among its neighbors, replaced Britain in third place among the world's industrial powers, and is again dreaming the dreams left unfulfilled by the First and Second World Wars.

Industrial production in West Germany has doubled since 1949. The gross national product, the sum of all goods and services, has increased by 43% since 1952, in comparison with Britain's 14.9%. In dollar terms, the gross product increased from $24,000,000,000 in 1950 to about $50,000,000,000 in 1958. West German steel capacity increased from 15,000,000 tons in 1952 to 24,000,000 tons in 1957, surpassing Britain's output.

SPECTACULAR RISE: In the fall of 1957, the London **Financial Times** noted, the West German iron and steel industry had already "surpassed the best figures achieved in 1938 at the height of the rearmament program by the former German Reich." German steel barons expect a 33,000,000-ton steel capacity by 1960; this would leave Britain far behind and would amount to more than half the steel capacity of the six European Common Market members.

Production increase in other fields has been equally spectacular. In chemicals, West German exports two years ago exceeded Britain's for the first time since the war. Since 1954, West Germany has led the world in the export of machine tools. Its automobile production today is nearly six times that of all pre-war Germany: last year's turnout was a record 1,500,000 passenger cars and trucks, 60% of the total Common Market production.

SHIPS AND SURPLUS: West German shipyards set a postwar record in 1957, building 337 major vessels with a total tonnage of 1,155,440 tons. Of these, 136 were built on foreign orders. Indications were that the feat was duplicated last year. And the new year opened with backlog orders for 4,400,000 tons. The expanded West German merchant fleet in 1957 carried 65,000,000 tons of cargo, saving German exporters $425,000,000 in foreign exchange.

While repaying foreign debts and paying some reparations, West Germany continued to increase its export surplus last year and accumulated gold and foreign exchange reserves of nearly $6,000,000,000, more than twice the reserves of the Sterling Area and eight times its own reserves in 1952. Bonn's salesmen roamed the world with extraordinary success. In 1951, West German exports amounted to $3,500,000,000; by 1958 they were $8,000,000,000. More than half of this export (largely finished industrial goods) went to the Common Market area.

THE CARTELS AGAIN: But Bonn has been increasingly spreading its exports to the rest of the world too. It began its penetration of the underdeveloped countries quietly, extending loans and credits on request to such countries as Greece, Turkey and India. With growing economic strength, and success in elbowing out British and U.S. exporters, it began demanding typically imperialist concessions. In India, last October, Economic Affairs Minister Erhard said German industrialists would be willing to supply capital for a 51% controlling interest in their investment.

Revival of the German monopolies and cartels that built the Nazi war machine has gone hand in hand with economic expansion, indicating that "operation trust-bust" was never taken seriously by either the West Germans or the U.S., Britain and France. The Big Three banks —Dresdner, Deutsche and Commerz— again dominated the field. I. G. Farben Industrie has again come to life.

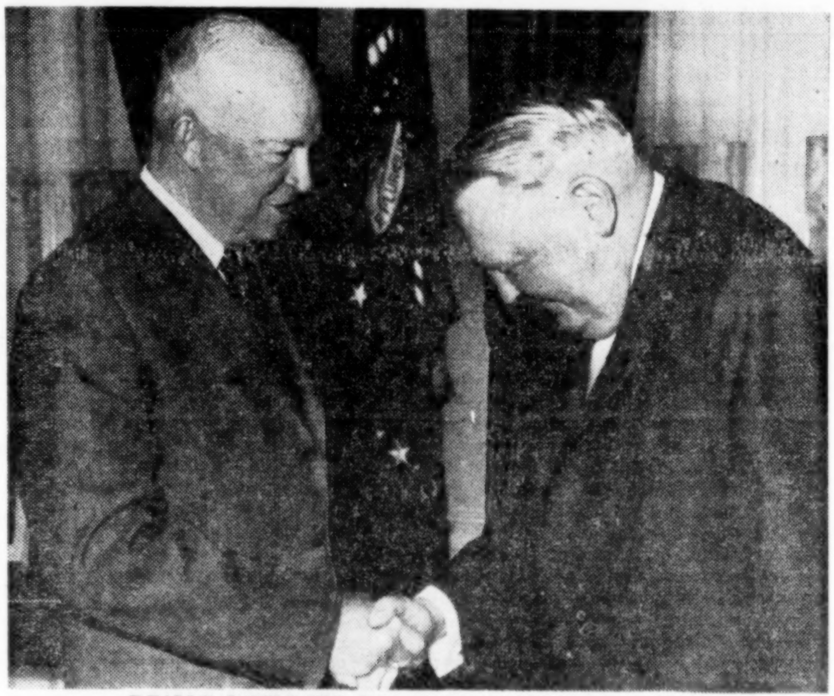
After serving three years of a 12-year prison sentence as a war criminal, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Hallbach has bounced back stronger and more arrogant than ever. In 1957 he said that deconcentration of German industries ordered by the Allies was abhorrent to a sovereign state. Chancellor Adenauer promptly agreed and asked the Western powers to be excused from carrying out the decartelization laws.

HERE WE GO AGAIN: Not only does Krupp now control his gigantic industrial empire encompassing everything from coal and iron mines to machine tool plants and factories producing pins and needles; on Jan. 6 he was permitted to acquire Bochumer Verein, world-famous makers of specialized steel products, with a crude-steel capacity of 1,600,000 tons. Krupp's Rheinhausen company has a steel capacity of 2,400,000 tons.

American industries have lost no time in resuming intensive collaboration with the German cartels and transferring American branch offices from Paris and other Western capitals to Duesseldorf, the industrial capital of the Ruhr.

For example, Ohio's Armco Steel has joined hands with August Thyssen-Huette and Bochumer Verein (now swallowed by Krupp); Republic Steel with Duisburg's Klockner Steel; Pittsburgh's Blaw-Knox with Krupp, and Olin Mathiesen Chemical Corp. with Essen's W. S. Schlieker Co. Caterpillar Tractor and Intl. Harvester have established offices in Duesseldorf, following Ford and General Motors.

A GREATER GERMANY: Keeping pace with the restoration of economic power has been a demand for the rebirth of Grossdeutschland — Greater Germany— the redrawing of Germany's territorial boundaries as they existed under Hitler.



REALLY, UNCLE IKE, YOU'VE BEEN TOO, TOO KIND . . .
Bonn's Minister of Economics Erhard greets President Eisenhower

A number of factors have contributed to this turn of events:

- Bonn was nurtured by the U.S. to provide the strength of NATO. Under this cover, West Germany was able to devote virtually all its energies to rebuilding its industries, most of which, by design, escaped serious damage in the war. The Western powers, mainly the U.S., footed the military bill, agreed to equip the new armed force, maintained a constant flow of dollars into West Germany.
- German-based subsidiaries of such industrial giants as Ford, GM, Intl. Business Machine, Intl. Harvester, Kraft Foods and Standard Oil of N.J. apparently influenced U.S. policy and procured favorable treatment for West German industries.
- The West German government made special concessions to its industries to enable them to compete successfully abroad. In late 1957, for example, the government passed a bill liquidating the internal debts of former German governments. This in effect reduced the official West German national debt to less than $4,000,000,000, on which the annual debt service is about $150,000,000. After this slate-cleaning the government reduced taxes on big business, which also profited from a disciplined and relatively docile labor force.

NEW CONDITIONS: This month, however, there were indications of some slowdown in West German economic expansion, but this was expected to be offset by lower tariffs and higher import quotas within the European Common Market. Allied with French big business, West German industrialists also looked forward to launching the Eurafrica scheme, opening up for West German industries cheap sources of raw materials and fenced-in markets for finished goods in the colonies of Common Market members.

Thus, after the Second World War as after the First, the West, in its anti-communist and anti-Soviet obsession, has again served as midwife at the birth of an expansionist, aggressive German economy dominating Western Europe and greedily eyeing the horizon beyond.

But this time, there are new conditions: the even more amazing economic growth of the Soviet Union and rise in Soviet power; the expansion of the socialist world now to include China; the indomitable freedom struggle in the greatly restricted colonial areas; the fear and resentment over Germany's economic expansion among Washington's allies; the widespread distaste for war engendered by mass destruction weapons. In these the West German cartelists and monopolists face obstacles to aggression that did not exist on the eve of the Second World War.

IT'S NOT THAT WE GERMAN DOGS AREN'T WELL DRESSED . . .
But we do need a little more Lebensraum to make our Mark

IMMIGRATION LAW HIT

Walter-McCarran change asked in Open Letter

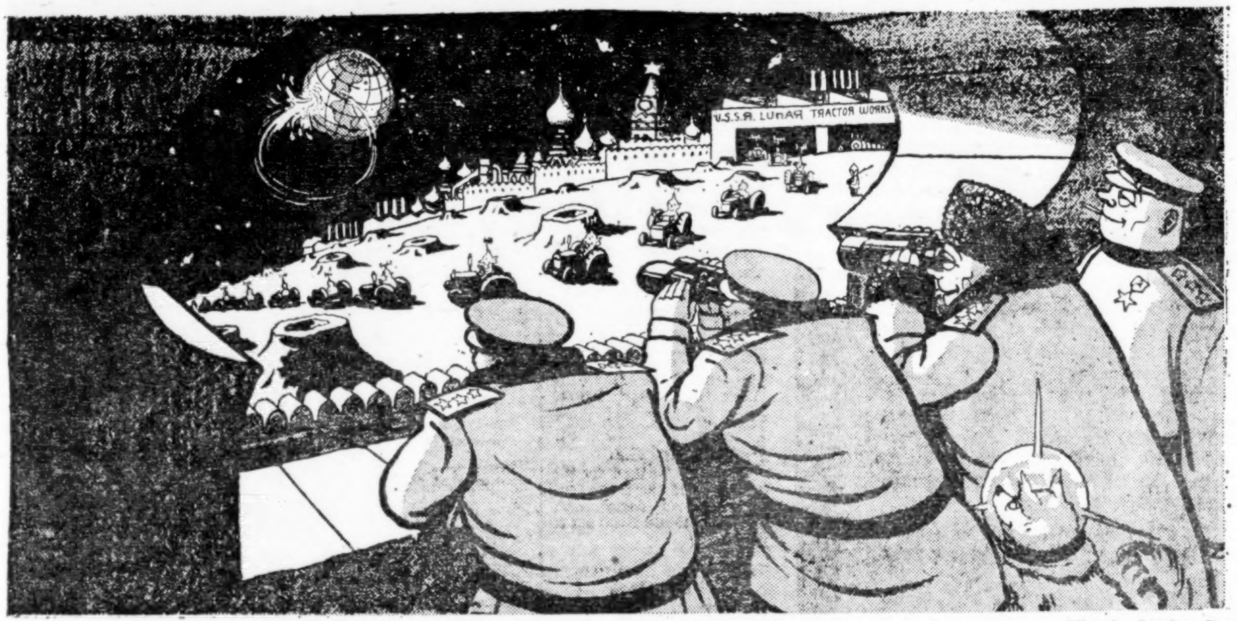
A GROUP OF 76 leading U.S. citizens, in an Open Letter to Congress, urge a five-year statute of limitations on deportation and naturalization proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Immigration law. They include former Gov. Elmer Benson of Minnesota, Scott Nearing, Arthur Upham Pope and scientists Theodor Rosebury, Dirk Struik and Harold Urey.

Specifically the signers urge that no person legally admitted to the U.S. for permanent residence shall be deportable after five years; and that no naturalized citizen, after five years of citizenship, shall be denaturalized for any reason. Some cases have been initiated on grounds going back 30 and 40 years. Under the Walter-McCarran Law, the signers said, "citizenship appears to be loaned rather than granted."

Other signers included artist Walter Arnautoff, James Aronson of the GUARDIAN, Rev. William T. Baird of Chicago, attorney John M. Coe of Florida, Royal W. France, Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Dashiell Hammett, Rev. Charles A. Hill, Prof. Oliver S. Loud, former Judge Stanley Moffett, Dr. Otto Nathan, Harvey O'Connor, Bertha C. Reynolds, Earl Robinson, Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Judge Edward P. Totten, Dr. Willard Uphaus, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Henry Willcox, Aubrey Williams and Rev. Loyd F. Worley.

THERE'LL BE POWER PLANTS IN SPACE

A look ahead--rearranging the solar system



"THAT WASN'T A BAD TRY, COMRADE."

Giles in London Express

WHAT A MYSTERIOUS, thrilling, extraordinary world would open up before those terrestrial beings who first reached the Moon, Mars, Venus! New forms of plant and animal life, unknown to us on Earth, might be discovered on the planets. The time may come when our terrestrial travelers will even reach such planets, where thinking beings exist, though they may be unlike you and me.

But it is not only the possibility of wonderful scientific discoveries that makes the idea of cosmic, interplanetary travel so attractive . . . The planets may prove to be the inexhaustible storerooms of many useful minerals. Science has established the fact that all these worlds of the Universe known to it consist of one and the same chemical elements . . . However, the planets may contain ores and minerals rarely to be found on Earth and which may even be entirely unknown to us. For it is a fact that such minerals are found in the celestial stones or meteorites that fall to the Earth.

Everyone knows that the basic source of life on Earth is the generous supply of energy from the Sun. However, the Earth is but a speck in the space around the Sun, and that speck receives less than one two-billionth of all the energy radiated by the Sun. Yet one must not think that this solar energy received by the Earth is little; judged by its absolute magnitude it is a tremendous amount. But man makes very little use of this energy. The time will come, however, when this situation will change . . . When that time comes, part of the Sun's energy which is now going to waste in space may, along with the energy of the atomic nucleus, come to the aid of man.

IT WILL BE MOST CONVENIENT to set up solar power stations of tremendous capacity on the Moon and on Mercury as they have no atmospheres and are not far from the Sun. The power produced by these stations will best be used right there, in particular to supply the chemical plants operating on "local" raw material and producing fuel for the rocket engines of interplanetary vessels.

We can go even further and say that a time will come when communities of people will appear on the Moon, Venus, Mars and, perhaps, on other planets and their satellites. Needless to say, at the present time these planets are not adapted for the life of people who are accustomed to terrestrial conditions.

But by making use of the colossal quantities of energy which will become available in the future, man will be able to interfere in the "life" of the solar system and change the order of things that has existed there for thousands of millions of years. Scientific knowledge, for instance, makes it possible, in principle, . . . to change the relative positions of the planets, for example to move Mercury, which is now dangerously close to the Sun, farther away, so as make the temperature conditions on Mercury more similar to those on Earth; or, for the very same reason, to move Mars closer to the Sun.

Today it is difficult even to conceive of all the prospects awaiting mankind when people will be able to visit the most out-of-the-way places of the solar system, and the solar system will have, at last, acquired a real, wise, forceful master.

●

FOR THOSE WONDERING where the GUARDIAN gets this stuff—about shifting Mercury and Mars around and drawing more amperage from the sun's power station—we excerpted it from **Travel to Distant Worlds,** a book for youngsters written in pre-Sputnik 1957 by Karl Gilzin, translated into English by Pauline Rose and published by Moscow's Foreign Language Publishing House. It is a fascinating, easy-to-understand and excitingly written handbook on rocket propulsion, space satellite design, what to wear on Venus, Mars and the Moon and how the whole business of man vs. space got started. Two claims in the book may be at variance with those widely held in the U.S.: (1) that the Wright Brothers flew the first airplane in 1903—the Russians claim it was a pilot named Golubev, who test-flew a monoplane powered with three steam engines, built by Alexander Mozhaisky, in 1882; and (2) that a Borovsk school-teacher named Konstantin Edward Tsiolkovsky solved most of the problems of space travel late in the last century, including creating a space engine which overcame the miscalculations implicit in Jules Verne's fictional journey **From the Earth to the Moon.** American youth today has been led to believe that Soviet spies stole the space plans from us, including, apparently, all existing carbon copies, leaving U.S. rocketeers to start all over again from scratch at Cape Canaveral last year.

Anyway, you and your space-minded young should enjoy and learn plenty from **Travel to Distant Worlds,** obtainable for $1.50 plus 25c for postage and handling, from Imported Publications and Products 4 W. 16th St., New York 11. The same outfit also has a couple of pamphlets on the subject for 35c each, one called **Rays From the Depths of Space,** published in English in the U.S.S.R. in 1958; and another called **Interplanetary Travel,** a U.S. reprint from the U.S.S.R. (1957) which credits Cyrano de Bergerac with describing the design for a rocket spaceship as far back as the 17th Century. **Interplanetary Travel** also says not to worry about the phenomenon of weightlessness, which occurs when you get out of reach of gravity. All they have to do to create artificial gravitation is rotate the space-ship. Try this on your DC 7B. We'll keep you posted on further new twists.

—**John T. McManus**

EVERYTHING'S HERE BUT THE PEOPLE

An incomplete view of the New Deal

READERS OF **The Coming of the New Deal*** will be drenched with nostalgia if they lived through the epic days beginning with the first inauguration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1933.

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. re-creates the great days when history announced itself in hourly headlines—the bold messages to Congress, the fireside chats, the improvising of vast new governmental agencies and the assumption of vast new governmental functions. The popularly abbreviated titles pop up on the horizon of action one after another to tell the running story—the Farm Credit Act (FCA) and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA); the National Recovery Administration (NRA); the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), CCC, CWA, PWA, and the Social Security Act (SSA); TVA and NLRB and SEC—and labor's CIO.

This volume points out anew the abysmal helplessness, planlessness and sheer bankruptcy of American capitalism when FDR took office. The self-styled free-enterprise titans could only keep babbling the platitudes of the Hoover era, as economic paralysis spread across the land—the doors of every bank closed, 13,000,000 unemployed, the farmers desperate in their debtors' poverty, national income down by more than 50% since 1929.

ONE NOTES AGAIN what was clear even then—FDR could have pushed his action further than he did. He could, for example, have achieved nationalization of the banks. As Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico declared "with a sick heart" at that time: "The nationalization of banks by President Roosevelt could have been accomplished without a word of protest. It was President Roosevelt's greatest mistake." Not too long afterwards, the same bankers who so eagerly accepted the gift of their survivorship at the hands of the New Deal were back in reactionary stance and were launching their puppet American Liberty League to turn the clock back.

Mr. Schlesinger's historical narrative holds the reader's interest throughout the almost 600 pages of the book. Hundreds of personal anecdotes confer a warmly human flavor to the events narrated. There is the constant jockeying for official status and power—Ickes and Perkins and Morgenthau and Tugwell and Hopkins and Wallace and others of prominent name working prodigiously and, at the same time, tangling with each other in jurisdictional disputes. And, throughout, there is the masterly personal touch of FDR, sprinkling praise here, easing an office-holder out of office there, compromising in one quarter, making a summary final decision in another.

ONE ANECDOTE tells of John Nance Garner grumbling to Morgenthau in opposition to the Farm Credit Act that "until you came along, Mrs. Garner and I averaged 16% on our money, and now we can't get better than 5." Another tells of a time when the Alabama coal operators threatened to nullify the hours and wages of the NRA code. John L. Lewis made this comment: "If they feel that way, the United Mine Workers are ready within 15 days to furnish the President with 20 army divisions to force them to comply with the law."

Yet Schlesinger's very emphasis upon personal anecdote distorts the real story of the New Deal by neglecting to tell the part played by the American people. If this volume were to be accepted as the history of the coming of the New Deal, it would appear that that huge "peaceful revolution" was almost solely the personal handiwork of FDR and his lieutenants.

Without minimizing the tireless and devoted labors of many of the New Deal pioneer leaders, the fact is that the American people compelled the New Deal into birth and gave it sustenance in struggle, pressure and energy on picket lines, in legislative action, in organization, in mass action. Of all this, there is scant telling in this book. Indeed, one closes the book with the impression that the New Deal was something benevolently wrought by the Roosevelt team out of conferences, policy wrangles, many cigarette stubs, and hastily munched office sandwiches.

There was, let it always be remembered, the courage, the voices, the sweat and the tears of the people, too.

—**Arthur Schutzer**

THE COMING OF THE NEW DEAL, by Arthur Schlesinger Jr. Houghton-Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston. $6.75.

Civil rights fight

(Continued from Page 1)

its rules continue in effect at all times.

To carry out their plan, the anti-filibuster Senators had to move before any business was conducted under the old rules. They were counting on the help of Vice President Nixon, who interprets the rules as the presiding officer of the Senate. Nixon, with his eye on the White House and the Negro vote in 1960, had indicated a liberal position on Rule 22.

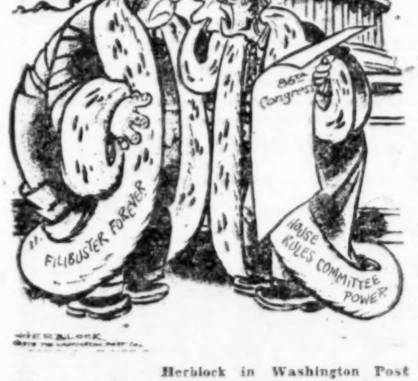
But before they could move on Jan. 7 the old master moved in: Sen. Johnson introduced his own proposal for a change in Rule 22. This called for (1) closure by two-thirds of the Senators voting; (2) ending the provision that forbids limiting debate on a rule change; (3) including in the rules the concept that the Senate is a continuing body.

RIDING HIGH: The anti-filibuster forces, caught off balance, tried to recoup with Nixon's help. But Johnson tied the flustered Vice President up in a parliamentary knot and then moved for adjournment. It carried by a vote of 73-23. He let his opponents bring up their own proposal the next day, but served notice he would call for a vote on Jan. 9 on a non-debatable motion to table the new proposal, introduced by Sen. Anderson (D-N.M.).

The vote to table was taken and Johnson won, 60 to 36. Forty Democrats and 20 Republicans (including eight of the 15 new faces) voted with him; 22 Democrats and 14 Republicans voted against. Despite the election mandate, the anti-filibuster forces had lost two votes since 1957.

On Jan. 12 a vote was taken on the Anderson resolution for closure by a simple majority; it went down, 67 to 28. A second move, for closure by three-fifths of the Senators present, lost by 58 to 36. Then the Johnson resolution was presented for a vote. It won, 72 to 22. The rout was complete.

WHAT HAPPENED? After the debacle the first question asked was: How did it happen? The answer seemed to be that the Majority Leader had more power and skill than the members had guts or will. Johnson is one of the cleverest manipulators on Capitol Hill in years. He has always made sure, the N.Y. **Times** noted on Jan. 11, "of getting every Democratic Senator, no matter how junior, at least one good committee assignment." He made a point of telling his colleagues, during the rule-change debate, that no committee assignments could be handed out till the Senate was organized. The instruction could not have been plainer.



Herblock in Washington Post

"Some of these Democrats seem to have a dangerous belief in democracy."

The N. Y. **Post** on Jan. 13 reported that Johnson had assured Republican Minority Leader Dirksen that, in exchange for his support on the filibuster, he would see to it that the alliance of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans would remain unbroken. Dirksen acceded after assuring his colleague, Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.), of his fervent support for a majority rule.

Johnson had also taken special pains last fall to campaign for many of the new faces in the Senate and thus had made the winners obliged to him even before they took their seats. In polls on rule changes before Congress opened, there was a curious unanimity in the answers of the newcomers: they all wanted to hear all sides of the question before committing themselves. Big Brother Lyndon was watching.

SOUTHERN SILENCE: But it was disheartening indeed to see both new Democratic Senators from Alaska, Gruening and Bartlett, vote with Johnson, as well as the hopeful new Democrat McGee of Wyoming, among others. The Southerners, on the record as opposed to any change in the rules, were remarkably untalkative throughout Johnson's maneuvering. Their silence was eloquent. They understood that a big debate on civil rights would bring out the entire Senate membershp. Therefore, Johnson's distinction between two-thirds of the Senators present and voting, and two-thirds of the Senate membership, was virtually meaningless

Sen. Javits (R-N.Y.), an anti-filibuster leader, said adoption of the Johnson proposal "will probably sound the death knell for any adequate civil rights legislation in this session of Congress."

IS HE TOO CLEVER? In his new suite of offices (in "the Johnson wing of the Capitol," wrote James Reston in the N.Y. **Times**, "with carpets as thick as mattresses and a toilet like a monument"), the Majority Leader was basking in his victory over rule by "the tyranny of the majority," as he phrased it. Homage was being paid from all sides, grudgingly from his opponents, glowingly from the defenders of the status quo.

But there was a body of opinion that he may unwittingly have sacrificed a long-range ambition—the Presidency—for a short-term gain in power. It was noted that all the Presidential hopefuls in both parties had voted or sided with the anti-filibuster forces. Nor was 1960 obscured in a meaningful telegram sent by Roy Wilkins, exec. secy. of the NAACP, to 69 Senators. He called the Johnson resolution a "fraud in so far as it pretends to make possible the passage of civil rights." The Negro voters were watching too.

The defeat pointed up the desperate need for pressure on Congress from the trade unions and from all organizations if the promise of the 1958 election were to come true even in part. Labor for the most part contented itself on the filibuster fight with statements in favor of a change—but no action. The liberal voter, after voting, sat back and left the rest up to the new "liberal" bloc in the Senate; but it was obvious that the new bloc was still very much in the making.

NEW GOP LINEUP: In other actions the Congress did these things:

- The Republican Senate delegation named Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois as Minority Leader. Dirksen, who admirably lives up to his middle name both in ideas and in oratory, defeated John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, 20-14. Thomas Kuchel of California was named Whip, as a sop to the "modern" Eisenhower Republicans.
- The Republican House delegation, with the active help of Vice President Nixon and the White House, booted out tired old reactionary Joe Martin of Massachusetts, after 20 years as Minority Leader (and Speaker), and replaced him with a younger and less tired reactionary, Charles A. Halleck of Indiana. Halleck is perhaps the House's craftiest schemer.
- Speaker Sam Rayburn let it be known that he was opposed to any change in the Rules Committee lineup that would free liberal legislation (especially civil rights) from the bottleneck of the Southern leadership. Nobody disputed Mr. Sam.

Thus, even before the new Congress got down to business, Rayburn and Johnson, with good reason, were being dubbed "the Texas Arrangers"; and the big gag on the Hill was that, on the basis of his six years in the White House, the man least entitled to call himself an Eisenhower Republican was President Eisenhower himself.

Johnson gets a 45-state anti-filibuster petition

A DELEGATION including six Methodist bishops presented to the U.S. Senate on Jan. 6 the signatures of 21,000 persons asking for a curb on filibusters. The signatures were on petitions from 45 states and the District of Columbia, with two-thirds from the Southern states. They were collected through the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Spokesmen for the delegation were Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Kittrell, N.C., President of the Council of Bishops of the A.M.E. Church, and Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and president of the SCEF.

The delegates included white and Negro men and women from 11 states and the District of Columbia, including nine Southern states. Among them were Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta, Ga.; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md.; Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, Louisville, Ky.; Bishop Carey A. Gibbs, Birmingham, Ala.; Bishop W. W. Matthews, Washington; the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, leader of the Birmingham bus protest; the Rev. William B. Abbot, Norfolk, Va., a leader in the movement to integrate schools in that state, and E. B. Henderson, Falls Church, Va., state public relations chairman for the NAACP.

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas told the delegation in an hour-long discussion that he thought the Senate would decide to limit debate by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting.

The delegates also visited the office of Vice President Richard M. Nixon, where they left the petitions with his legislative assistant.

AN EDITORIAL COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE

State of the President: No substance, no style

SEARCH AS WE DID, we could find little concrete in the President's annual State of the Union message to Congress but the promise of a higher-priced military program to maintain what he called "a sensible posture of defense." He spoke of such "sensible" matters as "certain bombers that cost their weight in gold exactly" and the recognition that "obsolescence compels the never-ending replacement of older weapons with new ones."

All this was necessary, he said, to "strengthen the institutions of peace" by maintaining military forces of great power and flexibility as "a powerful deterrent to general war." He argued, however, against "feverish building of vast armaments to meet glibly-predicted moments of so-called 'maximum peril'", a construction apparently designed to ward off the upcoming Democratic Congressional campaign to top the Eisenhower Administration's military program.

THE THREAT WE FACE, he said, "is not sporadic . . . it is continuous." That threat, he said, is the challenge "by a dictatorship hostile to our mode of life," to our "government based on liberty and the God-given rights of man." He got his biggest hand—in fact, his only big hand from both sides of the aisle—when he voiced "the solemn obligation to defend the people of free Berlin against any effort to destroy their freedom."

He got less applause, none at all from the South, for his few guarded words on freedom here ("The image of America abroad is not improved when school children, through closing of some of our schools . . ." etc.), and his pledge to take "every proper action" to uphold the Constitution wherever it is challenged. A proper action he failed to take on the occasion of addressing both houses of Congress was to declare himself for an end to filibustering of civil rights legislation.

THE N.Y. **TIMES** FOUND the foreign policy portions of the message worthy of "respectful consideration." The N.Y. **Post** called the message the speech of a "non-leader" and wondered why he could not have at least uttered the word "Negro" in discussing civil rights. Of members of Congress commenting up to our press time, none found anything to argue with except the new Democratic Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy from Minnesota, who said the speech had "no substance, no style, no inspiration."

The dismal lack of opposition to a military program heading for a minimum cost of $47 billion this year with no prospect, according to the President, that such expenditures will be significantly lower "in the foreseeable future," is a measure of the size of the political job to be done by the peace forces in this country. The only Congressmen likely to oppose the nation's militaristic course are William Meyer of Vermont and Byron Johnson of Colorado. We urge you to put the heat on your own Congressman, but also to let the two new pacifist representatives know that you will approve and support their position. All Congressmen may be addressed "House Office Building, Washington, D.C."

Age of Discovery

(Continued from Page 1)

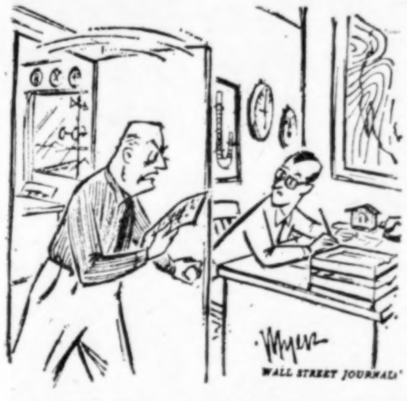
sians took the first long step into space with Sputnik I, a 184-lb. moon which for a little while circled the Earth. On Jan. 2 it sent up a 3,245-lb. planet that burst the bounds of Earth's gravity at seven miles per second and laid open the Universe to man's explorations. It was a step many times greater than the one that launched the Sputniks.

Planet 10 is on a reconnaissance mission. The tempo of cosmic exploration is such that the first landing party may follow soon after the scouting planet. Prof. Anatoly A. Blagonravov, head of the technical science section of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, predicted in the **Komsomolskaya Pravda**, a newspaper for young people, that some of his readers would "walk along the edge of a crater of the Moon, unravel the age-old secret of the canals on Mars and see Venus unhampered by her cloak of cloud."

COSMIC REHEARSAL: Another top Soviet scientist, Yakovlevich Martynov, called the planet's launching "a true last rehearsal for the real cosmic journey of man." There were reliable reports forecasting these other developments in 1959, perhaps in the first half of the year:

- The flight of a manned rocket 400 miles up and back again (one news report quoted Prof. Blagonravov as saying that the rocketeer had already been selected).
- A reconnaisance rocket expedition to orbit Venus, perhaps in June when that planet will be most accessible from the Earth.
- A landing on the Moon by tanks and robots which can radio back findings on the nature of the Moon's surface and the conditions for human exploration.

SPACE TRAVEL LINES: Soviet texts have predicted that the giant step into space would take off from Earth satellites, combined into space stations. Once the stations were built—by joining several satellites—the launching problem would be far less formidable than it is on Earth. Although Planet 10 did it the hard way by taking off from the Earth's surface, it is thought that future large-scale expeditions might still require the platforms in space provided by super-sputniks.



Wall Street Journal
"Lippitt! What's this! 'Occasional cloudiness followed by radio-active fallout?"

Man-made planets orbiting the Sun have long figured in Soviet plans as eventual "space travel lines." Ari Sternfeld (in **Soviet Writings on Earth Satellites and Space Travel,** Citadel, $3.95) predicted that these new planets would cruise the Universe. Earthlings en route to the Moon, for example, would take a small rocket on a ferry-run to the planet, then ride the planet until, at the right moment, as the planet neared the Moon, another rocket ferry could take him to his destination. Until a few weeks ago that seemed like fantasy. With Planet 10 on its regular run around the Sun, it now seems only a matter of time.

A MILLION POUNDS: Although congratulations poured into Moscow from all corners of the Earth, including the White House, the joy at man's achievement was darkened somewhat for Western politicians by the revelation of Soviet power and skill, considerably beyond that of the U.S. The thrust that launched the planet is estimated at from 500,000 lbs. to perhaps 1,000,000 lbs. The most the U.S. has achieved is 360,000 lbs.

Even more impressive is the accuracy, split-second timing and clock-work computing of the Russian device. The planet had to be guided from the ground through the Earth's atmosphere and beyond. To come within 4,660 miles of the Moon is extraordinary precision rocketry.

U.S. scientists in their four attempts at the Moon have said they would consider it highly successful if they approached within 50,000 miles of the Moon. The most ambitious schemes of U.S. rocketeers this year call for putting a 50-pound package close to the Moon, perhaps sending a man up 120 miles.

PANIC MOVES AHEAD? Those obsessed by the Cold War saw in Planet 10 the final proof that the Soviet Union now has operational intercontinental ballistics missiles that can put all major cities of the U.S. under the gun. Rep. John W. McCormack (D-Mass.) called on the nation to avert "a Pearl Harbor in outer space." What seemed to be in the offing was a panicky repetition of past U. S. performances, what the **New Republic** called "a series of theatrical quick-trys with technicians in surgical masks preparing the payload and a technicolor extravaganza that outdid the Wizard of Oz. Except there were no wizards here."

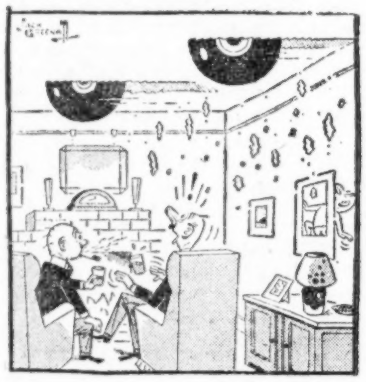
The U.S. reputation has been set back by the ballyhoo and tricky statistics issued by U.S. rocket publicists such as the ones claiming the "talking Atlas" was heavier than Sputnik III by comparing the total weight of Atlas' last stage rocket, including the payload, with the Sputnik's payload, excluding the last-stage rocket. Nevertheless, Soviet scientists credit the Americans with being only a little behind them. They give the U.S. honors for being the first to reach the Moon, in a sense, by bouncing a radar signal off its surface.

THE AMERICAN CHASE: In one of his first comments on the planet Prof. Blagonravov said it would be "incorrect to minimize and be derogatory about the work of American scientists and engieers. But their approach to the problem of interplanetary flight and its problems seems to me to be erroneous. In the Soviet Union any cosmic experiment is first and foremost a scientific experiment. In the United States, it seems to me, there is a chase after the sensational, and the foreground is occupied by aims having nothing in common with science. The rocket research chiefs in the United States have only one thing in view—to regain their lost prestige, to convince the world of their imaginary technical superiority and to divert public opinion from the incontestable achievements of Soviet science and technology."

The race may involve incentives that are not purely military or purely scientific. Soviet scientists have reported the possible presence of oil, natural gas and other resources on the Moon. To scientists it raised an interesting speculation as to what organic matter ages ago could have produced oil on the Moon, hitherto thought of as completely arid. To others it raised the possibility of striking oil in a land as yet untouched by colonial revolts.

THE NEW AGE: Scientists dreaming of an observatory on the Moon, or on some man-made platform in space, foresaw at last a chance to glimpse the Heavens clearly. Up to now they have been studying the Universe at the bottom of the sea of air that clouds and distorts their vision.

What they or others might see from the new heights was still a matter of speculation. But even those who grumbled that this world was trouble enough without taking on the Universe were being rushed into the new Age of Discovery from which, like it or not, there could be no turning back.



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PUBLICATIONS

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Post-Election Perspective by EUGENE DENNIS; The Two-Party System by W. Z. FOSTER; On the Negro Question by J. E. Jackson; The Economic Outlook Today by H. LUMER; Pasternak and Freedom by H. APTHEKER; Letter to Howard Fast by V. J. Jerome and more.
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I was leafing through my dictionary the other day, noting the meanings of certain first names. Was pleased to note that my own name means "harmony."

Then I came across the first name of our President: Dwight: meaning uncertain.

Allen Young

CALENDAR

CHICAGO

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Sat., Jan. 17, 8 p.m., at 32 W. Randolph St., Hall B-3 (10th floor). Adm: $1 at door Auspices: Jewish Cultural Clubs of Chicago. 177 N. State St. Tel. CEntral 6-3871.

ANNUAL MEETING of Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Main report by Mandel Terman. Audience discussion of 1958 achievements and 1959 program. **SNEAK PREVIEW** of new Soviet documentary movies. Fri., Jan. 30, 8:15 p.m., Hall B-3, 32 W. Randolph. Adm: 90c; members free.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY main speaker at Celebration of 35th Anniversary of **THE WORKER.** Original Entertainment. Fri., Jan. 23, 8 p.m., at 32 W. Randolph, Hall B-3. Adm: 90c. Ausp: Press Comm.

THE AMERICAN FORUM OF CHICAGO presents **THE FIRST & ONLY SHOWING** of the great Danish movie: **"DITTE, CHILD OF MAN,"** (English titles) based on classic trilogy of the Socialist humanist, Martin Anderson **NEXO.** Directed by Bjarne Hanning-**JENSEN. FRI., FEB. 6**, 8 p.m., at Roosevelt University (Sinha Hall), 430 S. Michigan. Come early! Limited seating capacity. Don. $1, students, 50c.

10th ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF NATIONALITIES, Sat., Jan. 31, 8 p.m., Milda Theatre, 3140 S. Halsted. Colorful folk songs & dances, dramatic skits from real life on persecution of foreign born. Ausp: Midwest Comm. Prot. of Foreign Born. Don. $1.

MINNEAPOLIS

Hear **WILLIAM Z. BRUST,** Marxist writer and lecturer speak on FIDEL CASTRO & THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, Tues., Jan. 20, Andrew's Hotel, Rm. M-9, 4 St. at Hennepin Av. Don. 25c, unemployed, free. Ausp: Twin City Labor Forum.

GUARDIAN 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
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Rice, "Counsellor-at-Law," 1931.
Sherwood, "Petrified Forest," 1935.
Behrman, "End of Summer," 1936.
Place: 800 South Plymouth Blvd.
TIME: WED. EVES., 8:30-10:30 p.m.
Adm: single lecture 90c, students 50c.

BERKELEY

EAST BAY GUARDIAN PARTY
Dr Harry C. Steinmetz, clinical psychologist of San Diego, will be featured speaker at Guardian-sponsored social evening on Sun., Jan. 25, 8 p.m., at 2132 Derby St. Subject: "Soviet versus Freudian Psychologies." Admission: Either new sub or a donation to Guardian.

Listings in the Calendar and Classified section are available at 40c a line (five words): minimum charge $2 per insertion.

Copy deadline Monday before publication. Please send payment with copy. Address: Classified, National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N.Y.

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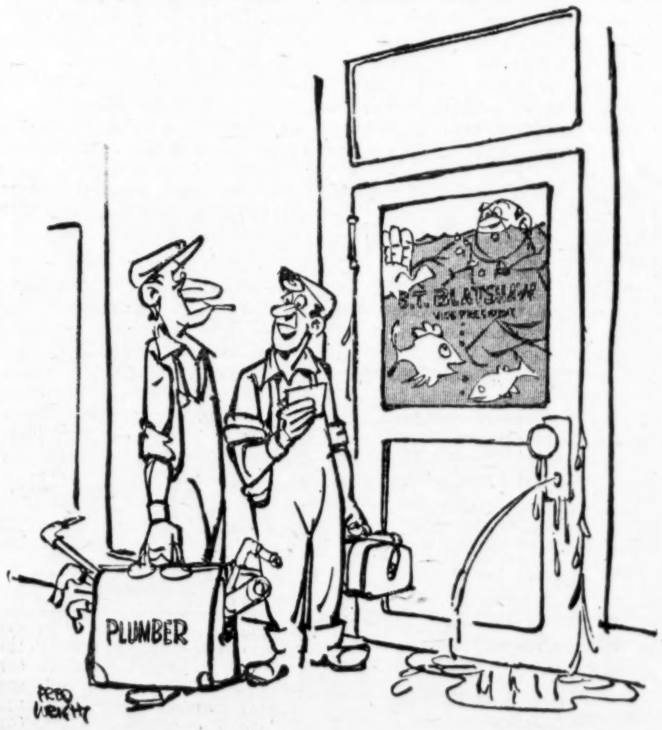

Drawing by Fred Wright
"This must be it . . . a broken water pipe . . ."

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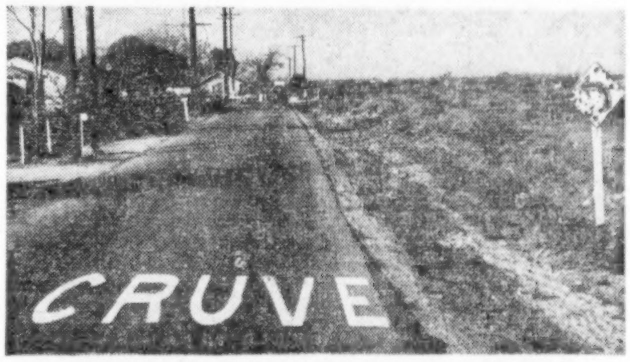
THE GALLERY

IN A PRESS RELEASE proclaiming itself in favor of Christmas, the Associated Industries of Missouri offered this history lesson: "The Communist concept of life and government was developed by Vladimir I. Lenin in 1903, and enlarged upon by an intensely ambitious fanatical man named Karl Marx in 1917, Lenin had a pitifully small following (17 or so), but by 1917 Karl Marx had convinced 40,000 that God was a folly and they were poor, oppressed people." . . . Donna Dibble of Muskegon, Mich., is suing a store for $2,500 for selling her a bathing suit. She says the suit was fine when it was dry, but became transparent when wet; her first swim caused her great humiliation. She told the court that she discovered the suit's unadvertised characteristics only after she noticed other bathers "calling, staring and pointing at your plaintiff in a shocked manner."

EXAMPLES OF TYPOGRAPHICAL and editing errors that seem to afflict all publications have just been published in England. One item is a letter in the London **Times** which said: "Thank God we have a Prime Minister who does not always wait to cross a bridge until he gets to it." And a St. Louis church program which read: "Young People's Society. Everyone is invited. Tea and social hour at 6:15. Mrs. Smith will sin." . . . For years London commuters using the train marked "Dagenham East" have had to suffer the inconvenience of being told half way through the trip that the train was being re-routed and they must change at the next station. But on Jan. 1 when the trainman annouced the re-routing, the commuters revolted. Led by a bowler-hatted man, they refused to move. He said: "It says on the train 'Dagenham East' and that's where we are going." The conductor roared at the passengers and then pleaded, but they refused to move. Finally the train started up again—and went to Dagenham East. One subway official said: "Quite frankly we were flabbergasted. After all, you don't really expect passengers not to do what they are told."



IT MAY NOT READ RIGHT BUT IT'S EFFECTIVE
In Baldwin Park, Calif., so many motorists paused to note the misspelling of the word CURVE that it proved more effective than a proper spelling to give them warning.

DISCUSSING A NON-LETHAL immobilizing gas the army is testing, Maj. Gen. August Schomburg, Deputy Chief of Ordnance, said: "It would be nice to be able to fight at least part of a war without killing or wounding anyone or without property damage. This might be achieved by the use of an aerosol which would be breathed by enemy troops and would temporarily diminish their will to fight and resist or possibly just make them sleepy." Suggested alternative: Spray our own brass and politicians first . . . Oscar Robertson, Negro star of the U. of Cincinnati basketball team, received a Christmas card signed "Pete Nittard, Imperial Wizard, KKK." It said: "Don't ever come to Georgia or Georgia Tech to play." Robertson is an imperial wizard in his own right: he is considered the best collegiate basketball player in the country. . . . The Zulu tribe in South Africa calls the Soviet rocket Isiphuphuteki. It means "the thing that goes round and round and never gets anywhere."

THE AMERICAN HEART ASSN. and the U.S. Public Health Service recommend influenza vaccinations for people with heart and lung diseases. People with these afflictions are most susceptible to influenza and get it in its severest form. Vaccination, they say, is contraindicated only for persons allergic to eggs . . . J. Edgar Hoover says that the FBI has 160,000,000 fingerprints on file . . . A store in Portland, Ore., offers 48-star flags at half price . . . An insurance company now offers lens insurance for eyeglass wearers . . . A guide to understanding the national budget might be to recall that one billion one-dollar bills, placed end to end, would reach four times around the world . . . Mandel Terman's report on his trip to the U.S.S.R. is published in the January issue of **Friendship**: available for 10c from the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship, 32 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

—**Robert E. Light**

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But—not every album of merit is recorded by well-known performers. For example, we have heard several recordings by extremely talented young artists we are sure you will enjoy.

Below are listed three of the best new albums. Some of you are acquainted with the performers' work and that will speak for itself. But the majority probably never heard them perform. To those we say: Please take our word for it—these are wonderful albums you will treasure and want to buy extra copies for friends.

Please note, they are offered at a new, low GBS price: **$3.75 per album** including postage and handling.

LEON BIBB sings **FOLK SONGS** with chorus and orchestra conducted by **Milt Okun; Fred Hellerman**, guitar. If you are familiar with Bibb's work around the New York area, particularly in the City Center production of Kurt Weill's "Lost in the Stars," then don't bother to read further, move right down to the coupon. But if you have never heard him, you are in for a treat. He has a beautiful, trained lyric baritone voice which ranges into the tenor register. In a sense it is a misnomer to call this a folk album because the orchestral arrangements and Bibb's voice are not in the "folksy" tradition. Perhaps it is best labelled a collection of American songs beautifully sung and arranged. There is the same excitement here as was found in Harry Belafonte's early work.

Songs include: Sinner Man, East Virginia, Turtle Dove, Darlin', Rocks and Gravel, Poor Lolette, Look Over Yonder, Red Rosy Bush, Take This Hammer, Skillet, Jerry, Dink's Blues, Irene.

* * *

SONGS with GUY CARAWAN. People in the Los Angeles area and along the hootenanny circuit should be well acquainted with Guy Carawan's lovely tenor voice. However, something new has been added to his repertoire. In the summer of 1957 he went to the Moscow Youth Festival. There he learned songs from all over the world. He was invited to tour the U.S.S.R. and China singing his special brand of Americana. On his return he recorded this album. One tune we know you will like is called Chinese Flute, which, Carawan says, "I learned from Wang, a Chinese railroad worker. It's played on a six-hole bamboo flute that was given to me by a young Chinese fellow whom Peggy Seeger and I met out in a boat one day on the lake of the Summer Palace near Peking. Peggy and I were floating along playing the guitar and banjo and before we knew it we were surrounded by a dozen or so rowboats of Chinese. We started swapping tunes with a flute player in one of the boats and before long were having a hootenanny. When we left, the flute player insisted I take his flute and learn to play it."

Songs include: Old Blue, Cripple Creek, Whoa Buck, Three Little Pigs, Boll Weevil, Brazos, Buffalo Gals, Virgin Mary, Sinner Man, The Water Is Wide, Sourwood Mountain, Weary Blues, The Little Black Flies, This Is The Way I Feel, Hava Na Geela, Chinese Flute, Katusha, Strangest Dream.

* * *

FOLK SONGS for babies, small children, parents and baby sitters by THE BABY SITTERS — Lee Hays, Alan Arkin, Jeremy Arkin, Doris Kaplan, Jeff Kaplan, Adam Arkin and Co. It's wrong, of course, to include Lee Hays in a grouping of young folk singers. The senior member and basso profundo of the Weavers has been at it for longer than he would care for us to mention. Alan Arkin perhaps fits the category better. He is a member of the Tarriers who filled the juke boxes with their recording of Cindy. But the rest of the group we know you never heard before. Two of the ladies are housewives making their professional debut, and the rest—well, they never recorded before because they have just learned to talk.

Sound offbeat? It is. It's one of the most charming, ingenious albums we have ever heard. Recorded in a living room—with time out for feedings, diaper changes, etc.—the album is a collection of children's songs and games. It's the kind of album youngsters will listen to and sing along with for hours at a time, while the parents get on with the chores. It is like having a nursery school teacher at home. But as the title indicates, there is a certain charm that captures grown-ups as well! This might become the most popular children's record of the year. If there is a youngster at your house, you'll want this record.

Songs include: Come On and Join the Game, Over in the Meadow, Fiddle-I-Dee, Bobby Shafto, Ha-Ha Thisaway, By'm By, Cape Cod Boys, Where's Miss Pinky, Tell Me Please, The Step Song, Hush Little Baby, Daylight Train, The Little House, Mister Policeman, Alouette, Billy Boy, I'm Not Small, This Old Man, The Clock Song, Counting Sheep.

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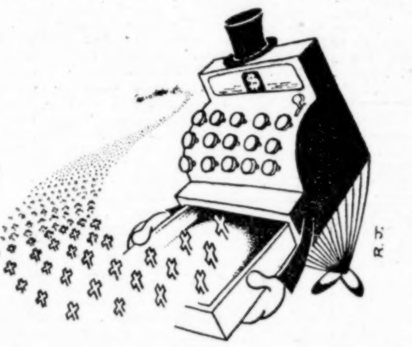
Nativity at Lompoc

THROUGHOUT THE HOLIDAY season a Christmas Nativity scene stood near the main gate of Vandenberg Air Force Base at Lompoc, Calif. Inside the base launching pads were being built for the Titan intercontinental ballistic missiles "designed to fire in anger at Russia," as the base commander Rear Admiral Jack P. Monroe put it. The Admiral saw in his new command a headquarters from which space "policemen" would be launched—manned satellites armed with nuclear weapons to patrol the world.

On the day before Christmas six men and a woman chose to celebrate Christmas with a vigil and a picket line at the missile base. Six of them were college students from the San Francisco area: Trent Brady, Bruce Benner and his wife Mary Ann Meyers, George Weber, Dick Pierce, Alan Graham. With them was Walter Chaffee, a college instructor from San Luis Obispo. Most of them are either Quakers or members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Graham is a Wobbly, Pierce a pacifist-anarcho-syndicalist. All were agreed that the picketing would be peaceful and that no move would be made to obstruct traffic going in and out the gate. Throughout the morning Air Force officers drove up to order and threaten the pickets away. They moved away from the gate and closer to the tableau of the infant Jesus, still carrying their placards: "Must Millions Die?", "Reconciliation, Not Retaliation," "End the Missile Race, Not the Human Race," "Humans Unite for Peace."



At 11 o'clock General Wade, commander of the missile unit, drove up, asked for their leader. Told that they had none, he shouted his orders to them to leave the camp gate altogether. The pickets continued their silent march. At 11:30 two large pumping trucks of the Air Force Fire Dept. drew up to the gate along with a contingent of Air Police. The firemen uncoiled their hoses and one of them said they had orders to "clean the crud off the road." At first the firemen sprayed the feet of the marchers and then turned on the high pressure, shooting icy streams at the heads and chests of the pickets.

THE TORRENTS OF WATER ripped the placards from their hands but the drenched pickets marched silently on. Then the bitter cold jets of water at full pressure were aimed at the eyes and the groins of the pickets. Bruce Benner fell, struggled to his feet, blinded by the stream, tried to walk and was knocked unconscious. His fellow-pickets tried to carry him to a nearby car but the hoses were turned on them seeking to cut them off, battering, drenching, near-drowning the unconscious man and his rescuers. Benner's wife Mary Ann had her shoes torn from her feet by the streams of water.

Meanwhile Walter Chaffee, the instructor, knelt before the Nativity scene and prayed. The firemen whipped their hoses around and played them full blast on the praying figure. The Holy Family, too, was drenched.

Graham, fearing that Chaffee would be seriously injured by the torrent, tried to cut the hose with a penknife. Air Police grabbed him, pinned his arms behind him and began to beat him about the head. When Pierce ran to his aid, another Air Policeman held him back, threatening: "If you try to help him, I'll shoot."

Benner and his wife were rushed to a doctor. The picket line never stopped. Graham was put under arrest but the officer in charge spoke gently and within a few minutes told him he was free to go. The officer wished him good luck, he said later. He rejoined the pickets. A new hosing crew arrived and Graham, as he later reported the story in **The Industrial Worker**, found himself facing a Negro fireman. He yelled at him: "They hang your minority down South. Are you going to obey your master and oppress another minority?"

THE FIREMAN TURNED HIS HOSE harmlessly toward the ground. When an officer ordered him to aim at the pickets' heads he turned his hose upward to the sky so that the water harmlessly arched over the picket line. Other firemen aimed their hoses to miss the pickets; only two obeyed orders and doused the marchers.

At 1:30 the trucks suddenly withdrew. The Benners returned to the line. New placards brought up by another pacifist replaced the old ones. Triumphantly the peace pickets, drenched to the skin, bruised by the water, continued their silent march for an hour more.

That was the way Christmas came to the mightiest missile base in the nation: with a peace march that could not be washed away, a fireman who celebrated the day by turning his hose on the ground and the Holy Family that took the shock of war's onslaught against peace.

—**Elmer Bendiner**

Chicago nationalities festival set for Jan. 31

THE MIDWEST Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will hold its Tenth Annual Festival of Nationalities on Sat., Jan. 31, at 7:30 p.m. in the Milda Theater, 3140 S. Halsted St.

The Festival will be the opening event in a campaign by the Midwest Committee for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law.